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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 82 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Jawahar Will Not Yield To Left or Right

To Pull Congress Out Of Rut, His Main Task

Programme Of Work In The Country

LUCKNOW PROSPECTS

President Against Converting Congress Into Body Of Mere Parliamentarism

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, April 5.

There is great Jubilation in the Congress Socialist Camp here at the turn that Congress politics have taken since the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Most of the Socialist leaders in the country have already arrived here and have been holding consultations regarding the several proposals that will be coming before the A. I. C. C.

They feel that the acceptance of War resolution is a great triumph for them, especially when many of the very same leaders have been strongly opposing the Socialist move to get such a resolution passed at provincial Conferences.

I went round the Socialist Camp this morning and met Messrs. Jayaprakash Narayan, Meherally, Masani, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mr. Sampurnanand with a view to getting an idea as to what would be their strength both at the A.I.C.C., and the open session. One of them told me that they easily expected to get at least 30 per cent. votes on purely Socialist resolutions, while they expected to carry their resolutions which were of a general character.

I was informed that the Socialist Party as such would not be supporting Pandit Jawaharlal through thick and thin as was the general impression. But looking to the general trend of events during the last few days, they are convinced that the Congress is slowly coming to the line they have been working for since the inception of the Party. While Pandit Jawaharlal wants the Congress to be a Socialist body, if not to-day at least after a few years, the Socialists do not hope it could be. I was informed by a responsible official that their aim was to convert the Congress into an Anti-Imperialist organisation.

Inasmuch as the Working Committee has accepted resolutions regarding War and the organisation of the masses, they feel that moderate elements are slowly realising the necessary of such an organisation.

Mr. Meherally and Mrs. Kamaladevi went to Allahabad from Bombay to discuss with Pandit Jawaharlal several subjects, mainly those concerning Socialists. From enquiries made it appears that Pandit Jawaharlal is the incomplete agreement in the general principles of the resolutions that the Socialist Party have framed to be moved in the Subjects Committee. The Pandit would have very much liked that the wording of the resolutions had been changed so that moderate elements could be placated.

Pandit Jawaharlal has been feeling intensely the present state of affairs in the country. "The Congress is in a rut due to idiotic ideas of certain people," is the view of the Pandit who feels that the immediate duty of all Congressmen should be to put life back into the Congress Organisation. He seems to be sure that any move which would precipitate chaos would be dangerous both to the Congress and the country. The Socialists have not developed so much nor had they got into closer contact with the masses as to be able to bear the burden of running the Congress without the help of the moderate elements which were dominating the Congress to-day. To allow moderate elements to carry on their work of Parliamentary activity without any other programme would reduce the Congress into another Liberal Association. Though agreeing in general principle, he is not for completely supporting the Socialists at this stage, nor is he for making the Congress a body of mere parliamentary activity.

Pandit Jawaharlal to-day is placed in a position in which no other Congress leader was placed for the last fifteen years. He cannot depend on full support from either one or the other Party in all his moves to bring back life to the Congress. "Though we might not support Pandit Jawaharlal as a Party in all that he does, most of us will support him in many of his proposals," said Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan when asked as to what their attitude would be towards the President-elect's move to revive Congress activity in the country. Another official told me that there were members of the Party who were against some of Pandit Jawaharlal's proposals, though he was not prepared to say what were the proposals they were against. Many resolutions of a Socialist character will come up before the Subjects Committee.

Socialist activities at Moti Nagar are by no means negligible. An anti-Imperialist demonstration is being organised in which Socialists have an important share and the Anti-Ministry conference which is mainly mooted by the Socialists will also be held A Political Prisoners' conference is also being organised and would be held during the Congress week. Socialists at Moti Nagar feel that they were getting the first fruits of their two years' agitation at Lucknow.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

LUCKNOW, April 5.

The Lucknow session of the Congress which is expected to be another landmark in the long history of the Indian National Congress because of the new orientation of policy which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to give will be known for three unprecedented innovations in procedure. In the

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 1.)

OFFICE QUESTION TO BE SHELVED

Jawaharlal's Firm Stand Said To Be Reason

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The consideration of the question of Office Acceptance would definitely be postponed for about a year, was the view of a member of the Congress Working Committee who arrived here this evening. The Working Committee, which is meeting at Anand Bhuvan at three on Monday afternoon, would first consider the proposals regarding the Office Acceptance question. Looking to the circumstances members of the Working Committee would unanimously, possibly with the exception of the President-elect, shelve the question for the present. As to what those circumstances are, very few are prepared to say anything.

A BOMB-SHELL

From the conversations I had with a members of the Working Committee I gather that during the discussion of the question at Delhi Mr. Pattabhi said that Pandit Jawaharlal was a self-respecting gentleman and that he would feel it an insult to him if the Congress decided on accepting Office knowing his strong views on the subject and that nothing would prevent him from tendering his resignation immediately after the session.

Though Pandit Jawaharlal did not express any definite opinion on Dr. Pattabhi's view, it is stated that he was inclined to agree with the Andhra Doctor. Dr. Pattabhi's argument was that in the event of the President resigning after the Congress passing the Office Acceptance resolution, the country would not support Congress candidates as the President had resigned on that issue. The above view, which came as a shock to many, was mainly responsible for postponing the consideration of the question to Allahabad.

The position to-day, on the eve of the Working Committee meeting, is summed up as follows:

FOR AND AGAINST.

Seven out of fifteen members are for acceptance of offices for one reason or the other.

Five of them are for non-acceptance.

The views of two are amenable to changes, and

One is still in jail.

Those who are for acceptance of Office are doing so for several reasons. One of them feels that Office Acceptance was the logical conclusion of parliamentary activity and also feels that the peasants of Gujarat and Kanara might be benefited.

Another supporter wants to do so because, during his recent tour in the country, he felt that the youth were for acceptance of office! Yet another view of a supporter was to allow "long rope to hang themselves" if they wanted to accept offices.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

But those who are for non-acceptance say that besides demoralising the rank and file, Office acceptance would not help the Congress to get out of the rut it has got into and would remain there for ever. It would lose contact with the masses who would never place any confidence in the Congress or its workers in future. The country would never be in a position to offer direct action in the near future. The most important of all arguments advanced, and that is the latest one—is that Governors in provinces might not call upon Congress leaders, even if they have a majority, to form Ministries. There were several loop holes both in the Government of India Act and the Instruments of Instructions which had been over-

(Continued on Page 7

ITALIAN LIES EXPOSED

ADDIS ABABA, April 5.

The Abyssinian Foreign Minister describes the Italian press report that the Negus telegraphed to his wife:—

"There is nothing left for you to do but to pray for me"

as malicious and lying propaganda.

The Government also flatly denies that the Emperor intends to sue for peace or abdicate.

Six Italian planes bombed Dessie this morning.—Reuter.

Subhas Bose's Arrival In Bombay

LUCKNOW, April 5.

The "United Press" Office at Lucknow has received a radio cable from Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on board the s.s. "Conteverde" intimating that he is arriving at Bombay in the morning of April 8.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET TO SIT FOR ONLY 2 DAYS

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The original idea of holding the Working Committee meeting for three days here has been modified and Congress leaders are now planning to leave Allahabad on the night of April 7.—A. P.

Lucknow Will Mark Another Landmark

Congress Will Adopt Programme Which Will Revolutionise Its Ideals And Methods

LUCKNOW, April 5.

"If the Lahore Congress was a landmark in the history of the Congress because it adopted the Independence (Poorna Swaraj) resolution, if the Karachi Congress was noteworthy because it adopted the Fundamental Rights Resolution, the Lucknow Congress is going to be another important landmark in the long history of the Indian National Congress because it is going to adopt an essentially mass programme which will revolutionise Congress ideals and methods," said Shreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who arrive here after three days' stay in Allahabad and informal duscussions with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a talk with the Associated Press representative. She added that the Lucknow Congress would give a definite turn towards activity and interest in the Congress work after the stalemate through which the Congress had been passing during the last three years. "Acceptance of Offices or non-acceptance will not be the main issue before Lucknow; but the main issue will be how the Congress can, in the real sense of the term, become essentially a mass movement. This has been the aim and object of the Congress Socialist Party and she was happy to note that the efforts of the Party had begun to bear fruit.

SIGNS OF CHANGE

The signs of the coming chance, she went on, were not wanting and during her recent tour of South India she noticed distinct signs of revulsion against the office-acceptance programme.

Asked as to what her party proposed to do at to-morrow's meeting of its Executive, she said: The Committee would consider the draft resolutions of the Working Committee already published and see which of the resolutions given notice of by her Party should be moved. Her own personal view was that all the resolutions should be pressed at the Subjects Committee so that her Party members would have a chance of discussing them openly.

Asked if the Committee was likely to consider the question of nominating Socialist candidates to the Working Committee of the Congress in case of the Party was invited to join the Committee, she said that the question would be considered by the Party Executive if and when the offer was made and after seeing what resolutions the Working Committee was going to place before the Congress.—A. P. Special.

LADY VOLUNTEERS CAMP OPENED

Babu Sampurnanand declared open the Lady Volunteers Camp this evening at Moti Nagar and in doing so he urged the lady volunteers to remember Mahatma Gandhi's advice, namely, to be prepared to make any kind of sacrifice in the cause of the country.

There are about 300 women volunteers dressed in saffron coloured saries who will add colour to the white-coloured gathering. Moti Nagar is to-night a blaze of multi-colours, although the work is not yet completed.—A. P. Special.

RELEASE DETENUS

Saxena's Resolution Will Raise Excited Debate In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 5.

After respite for six days on the conclusion of the Ottawa debate, the Assembly is again expected to be lively next week when important non-official business will come up before the House.

A resolution urging the release of all political prisoners detained without trial sponsored by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, when moved on April 7, will, no doubt, raise exciting debate.

SMALL & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Another important resolution which has been balloted for the same day seeks to extend the policy of protection to small and cottage industries of the country, and with that object in view demands the immediate appointment of a Committee to enquire into and report on the subject.

REPEAL REPRESSIVE LAWS

The Bill which seeks to repeal and amend repressive laws will be again under discussion on April 9, when its author, Mr. Satyamurti, will move for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Sham Lal, Asaf Ali, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Essak Sait, Messrs. Lakshmikant Moitra, George Morgan, A. S. Hands, W. V. Grigson, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Nripen Sircar and the mover.—United Press.

Remarkable Inter-Communal Fraternization

MARTYRDOM OF IMAM HUSSEIN

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri On Its Lesson

SWAMI VISVANAND APPEALS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

A remarkable illustration of inter-communal fraternisation on the occasion of the observance of the Mohurrum in Bombay was provided on Sunday night at Kaiserbagh, Dongri, when at a huge meeting orgranized by the Hussein Day Committee and attended by over seven thousand people, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri presided and Swami Visvananda and Mr. K. B. Irani, apart from the Muslim speakers addressed the gathering drawing attention to the lesson to be derived from the Martyrdom of Imam Hussain in the cause of Truth and Democracy. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity and a large number of women and non-Muslims formed the audience which listened to the speeches which were broadcast through loud speakers.

On the proposal of Mr. A. M. Thariani seconded by Moulvi Abdul Raoof and supported by Mr. Jafferbhoy Hajeebhoy, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri took the chair. In addressing the audience which he regarded as one of the most remarkable ever held in Bombay, he said he did not know whether he should congratulate the Muslims on the fact that a Hindu should be called upon to take the chair on such an occasion or whether he should congratulate himself as representing the Hindu community. The president then described the events leading upto the martyrdom of Hussein and pointed out that he gladly took part in the observance of Hussein Day because Hussein had died a martyr to the cause of truth and all who sought truth considered it their duty to pay their tribute to his memory.

MR. NATARAJAN'S MESSAGE

Kazi Asaullah Khan exhorted the Muslims to follow the example set by Imam Hussein.

Mr. Natarajan, who was to be one of the speaker, sent a message regretting that he could not attend the meeting with whose object he fully sympathized.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that a more heart-rending incident than the martyrdom of Hussein and the example of a greater sacrifice in the cause of Truth could hardly be found in the history of any clime or time. Hussein was not an ambitious man. He had no desire to be a Khalifa. But after the days of the four early Khalifas, democracy had given place to absolutism and Yezid, a profligate, who had usurped the Khilafat, was considered unfit for the post. Hussein, as a true Muslim, refused to recognize him as Khalifa and made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of Truth and the principle of Democracy which was the foundation of Islamic polity. As such his sacrifice had a lesson not only for Muslims but for all human beings who loved Truth and Democracy. The greatest lesson the Muslims could learn from his martyrdom was that whenever there was a conflict between Truth and Untruth and whenever Democracy was in peril, they should be prepared to make every sacrifice to expouse the cause of Truth and to protect Democracy which was the fundamental basic of Islam. The Muslims must, therefore, participate in the struggle for their country's freedom, which was a righteous struggle and which sought to establish true Democracy in place of the present system of government which was opposed to all democratic princi-

(Continued on page 14)

MAKE HINDI LIVING TONGUE

Mahatma Opens Museum And Library At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

Mahatma Gandhi to-day opened the Hindi Museum and Library.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon asking the Mahatma to perform the ceremony mentioned that Rs. 26,000 had been spent on the building but it required more funds. He recalled the appeal for Rs. 4 lakhs made years ago and wondered why 23 crores of people whose language was Hindi did not respond to the call for the restoration of Hindi to its rightful place as the language of the second largest group of people in the world next to the Chinese language.

Gandhiji in opening the building expressed the hope that more funds would come in but added it was not lakhs of rupees that would breathe the soul into a language. Tulsi Das and Soordas did not write Hindi for the sake of the language. Their hearts overflowed and humanity benefited. In the same way Poet Tagore had made Bengali a live language. Someone must be born who would make Hindi again a live language by his heart and thoughts overflowing just as the Ganges overflowed during the rains.

Among those present on the occasion were Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Ganganath Jha, Munshi Iswar Saran, Mr. K. N. Katju and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.—A.P.

LABOURERS BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

Ahmedabad Tragedy

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

Great sensation was caused when the death of five labourers, including one woman, was reported. The deceased labourers were engaged in digging ground for collecting earth. When they were digging deep in the pit, one of its sides collapsed and buried them under the debris. When the bodies were dug out, life was found to be extinct.

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Wanted, a graduate to translate an English book into Gujrati. Tailors' Depot, 143, Princess Street, Bombay. (5865).

A Maratha or Marathi speaking traveller wanted. Good prospects for smart young energetic man. Apply in writing to the Sales Manager, The W. I. M. Co., Ltd., Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. No personal calls will be granted except by appointment (2940)

Electrical—Wiremen, Fitters, Winders, immediately required. Also Clerks, Teachers, Engineers, Stenographers, Draftsmen, Lady Doctors, Nurses to consult Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansions, 2nd Floor, Fort. (5882)

Wanted gentlemen of position or education to become members of advisory council. Advantages: title, journal, calendar, treats, etc.—Director, National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 14. (5858).

Wanted a few District Organisers on pay Rs. 90, including T.A. to push our Doyles' Tea and miscellaneous goods. Apply to:—B. Doyles' and Co., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta. (5852).

Wanted clerks, typists, accountants, managers, lawyers, overseers, sub-overseers, graduates, doctors and engineers to consult Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5854).

Muslim University, Aligarh.—Applications are invited for the post of Professor of English. Candidates must possess high European qualifications with considerable teaching experience. The selected candidate will be the Head of Department of English. Applications giving full particulars about academic qualifications, teaching experience, age and minimum salary acceptable, must reach the undersigned by 20th April, 1936. Copies of testimonials should also be attached. A E. Zobairi, Registrar. (2942)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Urgent.—A young Brahmin Lady and an M.A. (Econ.) LL.B. want some jobs. Write stating salary, etc. to; Deshpande, c|o Sukhanand Dharamshala, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. (5881)

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Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan By Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5824)

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G.I.P. Matunga, Hindu locality, a small property yielding good rent to be purchased up to 15 to 20 thousands. Can mortgage if good margin and interest, also a plot. Please write Box No. 5857, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

Wanted Agents for our quick selling monthly premium Four Annas to Two Rupees Policies. Attractive terms to suitable candidates. Apply Independent Insurance Company Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (5872).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand hydraulic Press complete for pressing 400 lbs. cotton bale. One compound Engine of 100 I.H.P. and a boiler of 160 lbs. presser size 28' x 7'. The Manager Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory, Jawad Dist., (Neemuch). (5864).

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Do You Want to Earn Thousands? Utilize your brain and talents: Further particulars sent against 1 anna stamp. Post Bag No. 1026, Bombay, (5873).

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THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 10th, 11th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st April, 1936
2930.

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ROVING BOBBINS—7" Lift x 1¼" x 5/8" bore. 208 Gross (about 30,000) Second-hand.

JACK BOBBINS— 6" Lift x 1 3/8" by 9/16" bore. 57 Gross (about 8,000)—Second-hand.

JACK BOBBINS—Sizes same as of those above. Total 45 Gross in three Cases—New.

5" Lift Ring Rabbeth Bobbins. Total 830 Gross—Second-hand.

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2937.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Under Order VII of the High Court Rules.

C. S. NO. 212 of 1935.

D. M. BELSARE ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SARDAR SRI LAKSHMAN GANGADHARA SWAMIJI & another ..... Defendants.

To
SARDAR SRI LAKSHMAN GANGADHARA SWAMIJI, Residing at Chaphal, Patan Taluk, Satara District. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1st defendant.

WHEREAS, on the 30th day of July, 1935, the plaintiff has instituted a suit against your under Order VII (a) of the High Court Rules for Rs. 5,040 balance of principal and interest due to him and further interest at 7½ per cent. per annum on the principal sum of Rs. 4,200 till date of decree as the payee of two promissory notes, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within ten days from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 5,040 and further interest at 7½ per cent. per annum on the principal sum of Rs. 4,200 till date of decree and the sum of Rs. 372 for costs and interest on the said sum and costs at the rate of 6 per cent., per annum from date of decree till payment.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court or to the Master supported by affidavit or declaration showing such facts as would make it incumbent on the plaintiff to prove consideration that there is a defence to the suit on the merits or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

K. SANJIVA KAMATH.
Counsel for Plaintiff.
5, Thambu Chetty St.,
Madras, 1st April, 1936.
2941.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREKH STREET, SANDHURST ROAD AND KNOWN AS RAM NIVAS BUILDING NO. 2.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2054 of 1931 (Bal Hari Itchha and another vs. Venidas Namchand and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Part Decree and Order dated the 18th October, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 6th April, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon situate at Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, admeasuring about 1329 square yards and admeasuring about 1340 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Register and situate on Plot No. 28 of the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of the Improvement Trust Board and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 52 K and bounded on the East by Parekh Street, on the South partly by Plot No. 27 of the said estate leased to Nilkanth Atmaram Shivswarkar partly now or formerly by the property in the occupation of Govindrao Ramnath Mahimker and on the West by the property in the occupation of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoo and on the North by the plot No. 29 of the said estate leased to the late Mr. Dllaverkhan Daulatkhan Risaldar.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Lakhia & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at No. 6 Bell Lane, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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TO-NIGHT, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
"BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936"
An M.-G.-M. Super Musical
From TO-MORROW
GRETA GARBO
in
"QUEEN CHRISTINA"

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It is Jean Muir's film fate always to love, but not to be loved. She's lovelorn again as "Helena" in "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"
BEING SHOWN
Last Day
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3 P M.; 6-30 P M. & 10 P.M.
TO-MORROW
DICK POWELL
AND
RUBY KEELER
IN
FLIRTATION WALK
WARNER BROS.
MILITARY MUSICAL

INCREASE IN MENINGITIS CASUALTIES

26 Attacks And 18 Deaths Last Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 28th March were recorded as under:—

Cholera:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 38 attacks and 10 deaths against 35 attacks and 21 deaths in the previous week. They were all reported from Satara district.

Plague:—In the Presidency 25 attacks and 15 deaths from plague were recorded as against 47 attacks and 25 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 13 attacks and 8 deaths against 13-13; Satara 5-3 against 17-6; Kanara 5-2 against nil; Bijapur 2-2 against 4-3.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Surat district 120 attacks and 40 deaths; Kanara 98-19; Belgaum 74-13; Kolaba 59-4; Bijapur 46-7; Satara 45-1; East Khandesh 41-5; Ahmednagar 41-4; Ratnagiri 36-5; Thana 24-1; Panch Mahals 20-3; Sholapur 19-3; Poona 17-3; Broach 17-2; Dharwar 16-2; Ahmedabad 11-6; West Khandesh 11-5; Bombay Suburban 8-2; Nasik 3-0; Kaira 3-0; Larkana 7-2; Karachi 6-2; Nawabshah 3-2; Dadu 1-0; and Bombay City 81-43. Total 807-174 against 845-179 in the previous week.

Surat town had 79 attacks and 23 deaths against 85-28 in the preceding week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Twenty-six attacks and 18 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week, against 16 attacks and 13 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 7 attacks and 4 deaths. Bombay City 12-8; Poona town 2-2; Poona district 3-3; Nawabshah 2-0 and Larkana 0-1.

Eight cases from influenza were recorded in Belgaum district during the week and Bombay city had 1 attack and 2 deaths.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 5.

The western disturbance has caused fairly widespread thunderstorm rain in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab and the hills of the United Provinces and a few falls in Baluchistan.

Thundershowers also occurred locally in lower Burma, Assam and at a few stations in Bengal and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Chittagong, Dibrugarh and Murree three inches each; Jalpaiguri, Rawalpindi, Simla and Sonamarg one inch each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the North West Frontier Province, South-west Punjab, continue in East and North Punjab and Kashmir and extend into West United Provinces.

Thundershowers will also occur locally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal, Burma and the Madras Presidency.—A.P.

Commencing Saturday 11th!
Commencing Saturday 11th!
IMPERIAL'S DYNAMIC DRAMA OF PATHOS AND PASSION.
Gulam Daku
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Our Karnatak Letter

HARIJANS BOYCOTTED!

Sequel To Drawing Water From Public Well On New Year Day

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BELGAUM, (By Mail.)

The Military authorities have permitted the Municipality to take only 5,000 gallons of waters daily from the Congress well. It was proposed to take 16,000 gallons. If this scheme, however, affects the Military well this may be withdrawn. There was a good shower on April 1 here and consequently the weather has cooled to some extent.

Sjt Hebbatker, retired goods clerk, has donated Rs. 300 to Mahila Vidyalaya, Rs. 100 to Kirloskar Building Fund, Rs. 1,000 to the General Library and Rs. 3,000 to an educational institution.

The Harijans of Gadag Betgiri (Dharwar) are boycotted by Caste Hindus on the ground that they tried to take water from a public well when Caste Hindus were also drawing water on Ugadiday (First day of the Indian year). No provisions are supplied to Harijans. They have to run to Gadag for their requirements. No goods are purchased from them. The Harijans have requested the Harijan-Seva Sangh to move in the matter.

Some members of the Bagalkot Municipality have sent in a requisition to the president to place before the General Meeting the subject of closing the English School for discussion again.

Anxious To Carry Out Poona Pact

ASSAM HARIJANS' AND CASTE HINDUS' REPRESENTATION

GAUHATI, (By Mail.)

In a representation sent to the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, England, by a few Depressed Classes' representative members of the Assam Franchise Committee and Caste Hindu representatives.

Mentioned by the Indian Delimitation Committee in para 53 pages 21-22 of Volume 1 of their Report, respectfully invite his attention to the evidence and notes in Vol. II of the leading statesmen and socialists quoted in the margin, as the grounds therein convinces them to agree with the mature opinion of the Hon'ble Nirsu Narayan Singh, that Cumulative system would bring about a separate electorate under the garb of a joint electorate and the result would really be torpedoing the effect of the Poona Pact.

In the province of Assam, the Distributive vote was decided twice after the mature discussion of the Franchise Committees of March 1933 and September 1935 and also in the Government Meetings. The same procedure of distributive voting was pressed by all the Hindu and Muslim members of the Franchise Committee and the Deputation of the representatives of the Depressed Classes before the delimitation committee on the 28th October, 1935. In the face of the unanimous and invincible opinions of the caste Hindus and the Depressed Hindus, not to speak of the Moslems, they besought that his lordship would be graciously pleased to move His Majesty's Government to sanction for their province the distributive method of voting as suggested by the Assam Franchise Committee, at least for the first election as an experimental measure. Both the caste and Depressed Class Hindus were extremely anxious to carry out the object and the implications of the Poona Pact and to remove untouchability through the only possible distributive methods of voting, which would create reciprocal obligations and friendly feelings between them.—United Press.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Practical Hints On Soap Manufacture—III

Some More Important Processes Explained

By R. N. BAPASOLA *(All Rights Reserved)*

In order to obtain a complete absolute saponification it is recommendable to add to the soap so much water as to obtain in the vat a tough compound boiling and a sample drawn from it in half warm state on a flat wooden piece must show a rubber-like propriety.

In this state the soap remains for 2—3 hours in the boiling vat without boiling.

With a view to recovering the glycerine contained in the fats and oils and in order to remove impurities, colours and possibly smells the soap in the vat is separated with common salt, this soap being considered as a monophasic system.

The addition of the common salt is effected little by little slowly boiling the compound. According to the quantity of water contained in the soap and to the kind of the fats and oils used we require more or less salt for this purpose. The abovenamed fat composition, in the shape of soap would require about 10 per cent NaOI of the fat and oil quantity for its separation into 2 phases, i.e., soap and under lye.

The quantity of salt may be added to the soap in the vat as salt water or dry. When using salt water it should be the highest concentration equal to 24 degrees Be in order to avoid the addition of an unnecessary bulk of water.

It is easy to state when the perfect separation has taken place. The previously bound boiling soap is visibly changed and from a sample drawn, the watery under lye will run off the flaky soap.

The under lye should be clear, if not it still contains soap in solution. In that case the dissolved soap must be separated by adding more salt.

The salting process is quickly effected if during it we use a string contrivance erected in the vat. According to the above description we have carried out two working processes:—

1. The saponification of the fat and oil compound.
2. The salting out of the soap obtained with process 1.

While the soap resulting from the saponification in the vat seldom will show a constant composition, the soap after the salting out may be considered as such.

With the salted out soap which is called the grain or the core we may always reckon practically wih a percentage of fatty acid or 60—62 per cent.

"WASHING THE SOAP"

As formerly stated the salting out process has the purpose of purifying the soap, therefore in practice we speak of "washing the soap."

If fats are employed containing many impurities it might be well to do a second washing of the soap.—In this case, after having removed the first under lye, we must boil the compound anew with corresponding quantities of salt water the percentage of which must correspond to that of the first under lye; in the case the compound is the remaining core of soap in the vat.

The saponifying and salting-out process are preliminary working steps, after which the finishing boiling is effected.

The final operation requires a more cautious working at the vat. The soap expert calls this the "grinding" of the soap.

A more exact definition of that grinding that we now add to the salted out soap in the vat an insufficient quantity of salt solution for another washing and complete salting out. In this case only an insufficient separation will take place and under the separating soap we obtain a salt solution which is viscous and owing to its higher specific weight it will separate at the bottom from the lighter pure soap.

Therefore the manufacturer is fully at liberty to produce an under lye containing more or less soap by using salt water of higher or lower percentage. With this also the quantity of the pure soap floating on the surface will correspond.

With this final operation care should be taken that the soap has sufficient alkality is the soap, i.e., a strong sting on the tongue when testing the compound. An addition of caustic soda lye may take place with the salt water.

When the soap may be considered as finished, the heating is put off and the soap is allowed to rest at least 36 hours in the vat which must be well covered with a lid and sacks put on the top.

After this time, the soap is drawn either by means of scoops withdrawing the core of soap from the soap containing under lye (niger) or the soap is allowed to flow off through a moveable discharge pipe arranged in the vat so as to fill soap moulds, mixing vats or feeding the soap cooling machine.

The under lye remaining in the vat and containing still soap is now salted out with common salt and the soap floating on the surface is used again in the next operation.

The under lye still resulting contains the glycerine from the fats and oils which have been used, as well as common salt and small amounts of NaOh. By means of adequate contrivance the glycerine may be recuperated from these under lyes.

The above described soap is a constant connection of fatty acid and as designated as Grain-Soap or Core-Soap. When the soap is well separated from the soap-containing under lye (the nigre) the fat acid percentage will be 62.5 to 63 per cent. and it will correspond in quality to the well-known Sunlight soap of Messrs Lever Bros, Ltd., which is manufactured according to the same manufacturing process, with the exception that the Sunlight soap contains still about 10—11 per cent rosin.

(To Be Continued Nekt Week.)

SOYA BEAN'S ADVENT IN INDUSTRY

Henry Ford Uses It In Manufacture Of Cars!

(From A Special Correspondent)

The soya been is now considered in most of the agricultural states as a part of the proper crop rotation

Beans arrive at the processing plant where they are subjected to one of three different processes in the extraction of the oil and in the making of the meal.

Percentage of oil varies from 16 per cent. to 22 per cent.

The meal which makes an excellent human and animal food contains around 40 per cent to 42 per cent protein and is now displacing many protein products in industry.

The plant is used for green manure, forage crops, and pasture. The forage is used for hay, soiling and ensilage.

NUMEROUS PRODUCTS

Products made from the oil include glue, glycerine, base for disinfectants of a cresol nature, explosives, enamels, varnish, food products, waterproof goods, linoleum, paints, colour pigments, soap stock, celluloid, rubber substitute, printing inks, lighting, lubricating, and others. From the food products of the oil, butter substitutes are made, also lard substitutes, edible oils and salad oils.

From the soap stocks, are made liquid soaps, soft soaps, and hard soaps.

After the oil is extracted, the meal is then left as the residue from the three processes, and from the meal human foods, stock foods and fertilizers are made.

In the human food lists we find breakfast foods, diabetic foods, flour, infant foods, macaroni, crackers and milk.

From the flour, bread, cakes, muffins and biscuits are made. The soya beans are also used whole as food products, divided into two classes, dried beans and green beans.

From the dried beans, soya sauce, boiled beans, baked beans, soups, coffee substitutes, roasted beans, vegetable milk, breakfast foods are made.

From the vegetable, milk cheese, condensed milk, fresh milk, confections and casein are all made.

Finally, from the green beans, the salads, canned beans, and green vegetables are a source of food products.

DEVELOPMENT BY HENRY FORD

The Illini variety developed by Dr. C. M. Woodworth of the Illinois Experiment Station was first sent to Henry Ford in 1931.

Mr. Ford became very much interested in the possibilities of using the oils as a base for paints, varnish and enamels.

From the Illini beans Mr. Ford started his real work of soya bean production and their utilisation. To-day Henry Ford is the largest grower of soya beans in the world.

In 1935 one million Ford cars were painted with paints made from soya beans.

The shock absorbers of these cars were also made from soya beans.

From the bean meal the Ford Co., are making a material which bids fair to inaugurate a great new industry or art called "plastics". The soya bean cake will be converted into steering wheels, gear shift knobs, timing gears, etc.,

This year the Ford Co., will use the production of 61,500 acres of soya beans.

The time is not far distant when we shall see the "Automobile of the future being grown on the farms, not mined in the hills and the mountains of America."

Ten years more and the soya bean will have revolutionised the industrial manufacturing of America.

INDIAN INSURANCE

Pandit Santanam Urges Common Action

A strong plea for common action by Indian Insurance Companies was made by Pandit K. Santanam in his presidential address at the 8th general meeting of the Indian Life Assurance Offices held recently. The following are some important extracts from his speech:

REVISION OF INSURANCE LAW.

"The most outstanding part of our activities in the last year has been connected with the revision of the Insurance Law. It is at such times that the value of an Association like ours is fully realised. The Government has at last decided to amend the present Law relating to Insurance Companies operating in India whether indigenous or foreign. This was a step which was long overdue and let us be thankful that at last the Government has become alive to the needs of the situation. The step that they have taken is nothing very great but still it is a step forward. They have appointed a gentleman to receive representations from the various interested bodies and to make a report to the Government. Our Association reperesented that a Committee of Enquiry should be appointed and that the appointment of an officer to report will not meet the case nor will it be a step in the right direction. The Government, however, did not agree to this but they have promised to give due opportunity to all the Insurance Companies and to the commercial community and the public at large interested in insurance to put forward their view before any legislation is put on the anvil. Consequently a memorandum has been drafted and forwarded to the Special Officer embodying all the points on which there was the largest measure of agreement between the Companies forming our Association. We have come to know that the Special Officer has made his report which is before the Government. As the report is still kept confidential we are not aware how far our recommendations have been accepted but from the rumours going about it appears that the recommendations made will be found to be a great advance on the present position. It is no use speculating any further until we have the report in our hands. It will then be our duty to take all possible steps to ensure the passing of a just and equitable Act, just to the public at large and equitable to all the Indian Companies which have to work nowadays under a great disadvantage.

Referring to need for common action, be said:

"I cannot help feeling that all of us have not been as active as we should have been in trying to improve our condition. A good deal can be achieved by co-operation, amongst ourselves but this has not been done. Every one of us can suggest lines of common action but very few indeed have done so. Even in the few cases where it has been attempted we have not been able to arrive at a common understanding.

Take the case of common advertisement. We once collected funds for this purpose but the action that we took was half hearted. A special contribution can be called for and propaganda in favour of Indian Companies and especially in favour of the members of the Association can be carried on with great profit to ourselves. The Indian Tea Association can serve as a model to us in this respect

In the matter of propagating the idea of Insurance i.e. giving insurance education to the public, it may be possible for us to co-operate even with foreign companies and carry the message of insurance to the remotest villages.

RAYON YARN INDUSTRY MAKES HEADWAY

United States Leads In Manufacture

The world rayon industry ranks among the most progressive. Notwithstanding this, it produces only a small fraction of the total output of textile fabrics. These facts were brought out by Mr. Samuel Courtauld in his address at the meeting of his company. They reveal both that the world continues ready to absorb more rayon products and that, given the requisite progressiveness on the technical and sales sides, the market will not reach saturation point until so distant a date that it cannot be a matter of present account. The sustained rapidity of the advance of rayon production is apparent from last year's further advance of 22 per cent. in output to 943 million lbs. A noteworthy forward movement was made by staple fibre. The output of this went ahead to 162 million lbs., and the gain was in the region of 200 per cent. These figures should still the doubts whether staple fibre has an assured future.

Great Britain now is third in the contest for the leading position. Stated in millions of lbs., the United States is in the van, with 257 of rayon yarn turned out last year. Japan ranks second with 224. Then comes this country, truly not close up, with 111, followed by Germany with 108. The tremendous scope for further expansion of production is made manifest by division of the principal world textile fibre manufactures into classes. Rayon yarn even now ranks for but 4.1 per cent., while staple fibre is not more than 0.7 per cent. Except for silk, with its meagre 0.4 per cent., the newest industry stands at the bottom. With wool amounting to 15.4 per cent. and cotton to 53.8 per cent., it is obvious that rayon may climb many steps upward. The industry is conducted with such energy and adaptability that it may be expected to enlarge its proportionate contribution to the total while sharing in the general increase of activity in the world market when international commercial relationships become more normal.

PRINTERS' JOURNAL

PRINTER'S REGISTER, (Colonial Issue), 13, Johston Court, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4. Annual subscription: Thin paper copies 3s 6d., Fine paper copies 5s.

This monthly journal is devoted to the interest of printers and newspaper proprietors and the advancement of typography. Accordingly it publishes only articles which have to do directly with the printing and newspaper producing trade or Trade Union

Progress Of Manufacturing Industry In Japan

Foundation Of National Economy Has Shifted From Agriculture To Industries

As England is the foremost manufacturing country in the West, so is Japan in the East. Both these states are active in the markets of the world, the former as a matured industrial nation and the latter as a rising industrial country. Therefore, an outline of the manufacturing industry of Japan based on statistics taken in 1924 and 1930, when industrial censuses were taken in England, may be of interest.

DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE.

It was just after the World War, when the foundation of the national economy of Japan was shifted from agriculture to manufacturing and commerce, that Japan made her debut as a rising industrial country. Since then the manufacturing industry of Japan has made steady progress and nowadays ranks first in Japan proper, as indicated by the following figures:—

OUTPUT OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

(Unit, 1,000,000 yen)

	1934
Agriculture	3,720
Stock-raising	,199
Forestry	245
Aquatic products industry	521
Mining industry	351
Manufacturing industry	5,123
Total	10,159

These figures show the decline of farming and the rise of manufacturing during the years between 1923 and 1932. Out of the total for all industries, the percentage for agriculture decreased from 36.6 per cent. to 23.7 per cent, while that for manufacturing increased from 50.4 per cent. to 63.2 per cent. According to the 1930 census, the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture was about 50 per cent. of the whole, while that in manufacturing was only about 20 per cent. This shows that the Japanese farmers, who comprise half the whole population, met with a setback owing to the scarcity of arable land and other factors. The conflict of interests between industrial centres and rural communities has been deepened year after year. This conflict is one of the grave problems in the economic life of Japan.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING

Although amalgamation, readjustment and combing-out of factories was effected in consequence of the earthquake and other disasters and the world business depression since the World War, the number of factories has increased steadily year after year. The number of industrial workers decreased after the peak year of 1928 with 1,936,000 workers, but it has increased since 1932. The recent increase in the number of workers inspite of the world business depression may be explained by the fact that the manufacturing industry of Japan is young.

FACTORIES, WORKERS AND OUTPUT

	1914	1932
Number of factories	31,717	67,317
Number of workers	910,000	1,733,000
Output (,000,000 yen omitted)	1,310	5,982
Index-number of prices	99.5	128.1

The rationalization of industry in Japan was carried out thoroughly to meet the recent situation created by the world business depression and depreciation of Japanese currency in foreign exchonge.

Meanwhile, it can not be denied that the low exchange rate of the yen has stimulated the development of the Japanese manufacturing industry. As the establishment of an exchange equilibrium fund will not be realized in the near future, considering the present financial situation, Japan has to let the exchange rate take its natural course. Until the equilibrium fund is established, the effect of the low exchange rate on industry will continue.

The value of the output of the spinning and weaving industries in 1919, the year the basis of Japan's national economy was shifted from agriculture to industry and commerce, was 46.4 per cent. of the total value of the output of all the manufacturing industries, but it decreased to 33.9 per cent. in 1932, while the value of the output of the metal, machinery, implement and chemical industries rose to 33.3 per cent. in 1932 from 27.5 per cent. in 1919. At the same time, as seen in Table V, the total value of the output of the latter group of industries increased from 1,831,000,000 yen to 2,092,000,000 yen, while that of the spinning and weaving industries decreased from 3,206,000,000 yen to 2,028,000,000 yen. This fact shows the decline of the spinning and weaving industries and the conspicuous rise of heavy industry. The slump in the price of raw silk might be counted as one of the factors in the decline, but it can not be denied that the spin-

(Continued on Page 10.)

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

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MONDAY, 6TH APRIL

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GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.)
GSE 11.86 Mc|s (25.29m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Mixed Pickles". (8th Edition). Sketches, stunts, songs, sauce, and sophistication, bottled by Cecil Madden.
8-10 p.m. Musical Interlude.*
8-15 p.m. A Talk by the Chief Engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation.*
8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Anne Duthie (Soprano).
9-30 p.m. A Ballad Concert. Muriel Sotham (Contralto). Frank Webster (Tenor).
10 p.m. The News.
10-20 p.m. The Hungarian Gipsy Band, conducted by Miklos Lorsy. Relayed from the Hungarian Restaurant, London.

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, 6TH APRIL

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

12 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
6-30 p.m. Violin Solos. (South Indian Tunes). K. Ganapathi Rao.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. (In Marathi). Pandit Laxmanrao Ogale.
7-30 p.m. Twenty Minutes for Theatre Fans. Songs from Marathi Drama.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
9 p.m Light Music. Bai Anjanibai Wadkar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "India and the World". E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon.).
10 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Band.

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 6TH APRIL

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

6 p.m. Time Signal. L.B.S. Orchestra. Bhim Palasi.
6-10 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Thumri
6-25 p.m. Indra Bai. Ghazal.
6-45 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Ghazals.
7 p.m. Indra Bai Ghazals.
7-20 p.m. Ch. Mukhtar Singh. "Achche Bij".
7-30 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Kayal Bhopali and Thumri.
8 p.m. Mrs. Basant Lal. 'Hindustan Mein Gonge-Aur Behrey."
8-15 p.m. Indra Bai. Bhajan.
8-30 p.m. Lachi Ram. Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The House of Commons. O. W. Stebbings.
10 p.m. The Band of H.M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, 6TH APRIL

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. SB Ted. Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. A Light Orchestral Concert from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. By Nripen Chatterjee—Exploring the Heavens—2nd Series—Romance of the Sky.
2-6 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Charu Chandra Vedantatirtha.
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Miss Prafullabala.
5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk.
6-6 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sm. Binapani.
6-23 p.m. Sm. Harimati.
6-41 p.m. Sm. Radharani.
6-58 p.m. Sm. Kamalabala.
7-16 p.m. Sm. Angurbala.
7-33 p.m. Sm. Indubala.
7-51 p.m.SB News Bulletin in English.
8-6 p.m. A Studio Concert. Featuring—Doris Sheppard, A.R.A.M.—Vocalist and Pianist. Stanley Gomes—Violinist.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB A Musical Sequence in Desh Raga. Suresh Chandra Chakravarty—Alap in Dilruba.
9-21 p.m. SB Jitendra Mohan Sen Gupta—Mashidkhani Gat on Seetar.
9-36 p.m. SB Rajen Sen Gupta—Rezarkhani Gat on Sarode.
9-51 p.m. SB Accounts not accounted for. By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Report, 2nd News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

U. S. FILM SHOOTERS IN BOMBAY

Out For "Unique" Production

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Film history is being made by Tay Garnet, the Hollywood film producer, and his party who arrived in Bombay on their way round the world making a new picture.

They were travelling in Tay Garnet's luxury yacht, which is at present in Colombo, being overhauled. But the advance guard of the Party has come on to Bombay, where they are making preparations for the arrival of the rest of the "gang."

The advance party is headed by Capt. Bert Friedlob, also a Hollywood film producer, who is accompanied by his beautiful film star wife, Jeannette Loff.

"The film we are making now is unique," said Capt. Friedlob to the "Associated Press". "It has scenes from all the various ports of call in the East incorporated in it. A large part of the film will be about India."

Capt. Friedlob is at present arranging to go on shikar up-country, where they will shoot a number of films. "But some of us will try shooting tigers as well," said Capt. Friedlob who is a keen sportsman.

CHARLIE CREATES STIR.

When the Yacht was in Singapore, Charlie Chaplin and his wife, Paul Goddard, spent quite a lot of their time on it. Charlie Chaplin is a great friend of Jeannette Loff, and the two of them created a stir at Raffles Hotel, Singapore, by doing a 'rumba'. Charlie's feet are particularly suited to the 'rumba'.

"Chaplin's new film is his best yet, and he'll be making plenty more in all probability," said Capt. Friedlob. Asked if Chaplin was not getting rather too old for films, he cried, "Gosh! No! He's only 49, and he gets more handsome and active every day."

Tay Garnet will be arriving in Bombay shortly in his yacht, the "Athene," and then business will begin seriously. It is proposed to take a number of shots of Bombay and surroundings, and then to go up-country to get some country scenes.

The film, when it is finished, will be called "Trade Winds" and says the gallant captain, "It is gonna out this part of the world right on the map!"—A. P.

SAVE PANDIT SHARMA'S LIFE

Bombay Humanitarians' Appeal To Sangli Ruler

As a part of the programme of the All-India Humanitarian day, a meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge at 7 p.m. on Saturday, the birth-day of Mahavira, the founder of the Jain sect. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji presided.

Mr. Horniman, who could not attend had sent a message, wishing success to the cause.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said, that India was famous for its love and kindness to animals as well as human-beings.

In India prophets like Buddha and Mahavira had proclaimed the Law of Love. There would have been no wars and no bloodshed if only men had followed their counsel.

Mr. Jayantilal Manker, Secretary of the Humanitarian League, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Advocate, Mr. F. J. Jinwala and others addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jinwala deplored the fact that lakhs of animals were killed every year in Bombay. When God had provided us with an abundant supply of corn, vegetables and fruits, where was the sense in eating "carcasses". The Speaker pleaded for establishing a school of propaganda, to advocate kindness to animals.

Several prizes and certificates were awarded to Mr. Bhayachand N. Shah of the Pannalal Jain School, and other students for essays. Mr. Harilal Jhaveri was awarded a gold medal for his services in connection with the Bihar earthquake relief.

A resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the Raja Saheb of Sangli, to save the life of Pandit Ramachandra Sarma—who is fasting as a protest against Yagna involving animal sacrifice in a Yagna by placing a ban upon such a Yagna.

Then a programme of songs by Santaramji, a Radio star, was gone through.

With a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

England Draw With Scotland

LONDON, April 4.

In the international soccer at Wembley, England drew with Scotland (one/one).

Draw is a fair result of the brilliant and thrilling game wherein Bastin excelled Brook and also played a sterling game Crum and Walker were fine on the wing and both the goal-keepers were superb. Scotland would have won easily had the thrust of their forwards been comparable to their skill. They had less changes than England although they attacked oftener.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON April 4.

Following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby union rules.—

Birkenheadpark 10, Leicester 3, Blackheath 6, Newport 11, Cardiff 23, Richmond 3, Devonportservices 11, Gloucester 8, Harlequins 8, Bristol 0, Londonscottish 16, Bath 0, Northampton 9, Rosslynpark 6, Sale 11, Coventry 11, Wasps 9, Londonwelsh 19, Waterloo 3, Headingly 3, Oldmerchanttaylors 21, Londonirish 6, Neath 6, Llanelly 3, Plymouthalbion 3, Torquayathletic 3, Redruth 34, Exeter 6 Swansea 3, Aberavon 14.—Reuter

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION MATCHES

LONDON April 4.

Following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Barrow 12, Warrington 6, Batley 7, Bradford Northern 16, Dewsbury 6, Wakefield 11, Featherstone 5, York 24, Huddersfield 15, Swinton 5, Hullkingston 29, Bramley 7, Keighley 8, Hunslet 10, Leeds 5, Castleford 3, Salford 21, St. Helens 7, St. Helens Recreation 9, Hull 29, Streatham 0, Liverpool 14 Widnes 14, Oldham 0, Wigan 20, Rochdale Hornets 9.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, April 4.

The following League matches win played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Brentford one, Birmingham nil, Preston nil; Blackburn nil, Bolton three; Chelsea one, Huddersfield nil; Grimsby four, Aston Villa one; Leeds two, Wolverhampton nil; Liverpool two, Middlesbrough two; Manchester City one, Derby nil; Stoke two, Everton one; Sunderland five, Portsmouth nil; West Bromwich two, Sheffield Wednesday two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool two, Tottenham four, Bradford two, Hill one; Bury five, Port Vale nil; Doncaster nil, Manchester United nil; Leicester four, Charlton one; Norwich one Bradford City one; Nottingham Forest one, Newcastle two; Sheffield United two, Barnsley nil; Southampton two, Plymouth nil; Swansea one, Burnley three; West Ham nil, Fulham nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot three, Notts County one; Brighton two, Crystal Palace one; Bristol City two, Gillingham one; Coventry two, Clapton Orient nil; Exeter three, Northampton one; Millwall three, Bournemouth nil; Newport three, Southend one; Queen's Park Rangers nil, Reading one; Swindon three, Bristol Rovers nil; Torquay two, Luton one; Watford four, Cardiff nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Carlisle nil, York nil; Darlington three, Southport two; Gateshead two, Chester nil; Halifax one, Accrington nil; Hartlepools nil, Barrow nil; Mansfield two, New Brighton nil; Oldham nil, Crewe nil; Rotherham nil, Chesterfield nil; Tranmere one, Lincoln one; Walsall one, Rochdale nil; Wrexham four, Stockport nil

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Airdrieonians five, Clyde three; Hamilton five, St. Johnstone one; Motherwell three, Kilmarnock two; Queen's Park nil, Aberdeen one.—Reuter.

10-Mile Championship Record

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 4.

On the white City track, W. E. Eaton (Salford Harriers) won A. A. A. 10 miles championship, in 50 minutes and 30-4/5 seconds, breaking the British record of 50 minutes and 40 seconds, established by Alfred Shrubb in 1904.

Eaton was never extended, and but for a cold strongish wind would probably have broken Nurmi's world record of 50 minutes and 15 seconds

A newcomer, V. W. Stone (Polytechnic Harriers) won the 7-mile walk in 52 minutes and 21-1/5 seconds.

Mr. Mahomed Asad

TRANSLATION OF BUKHARI'S TRADITION OF MUHAMMAD

A Monumental Undertaking

The following appeal signed by Dr. M. A. Ansari, Sir Mahommed Iqbal, Dr. Sir Ross Masood, Syed Suleman Nadvi, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Dr. Zakir Husein, Dr. M. Bazlur Rahman and Dr. U. M. Daudpota has been issued:—

The first part of the English Translation of "Sahih al-Bukhari" by Mr. Muhammad Asad (Leopold Weiss) lies before us. It is the first attempt of its kind; and the fact that it is undertaken by a European convert to Islam who has spent many years studying Arabic and the Muslim religious sciences makes this achievement the more remarkable. The object of this work is, in the words of its author, "once again to make real the voice of the Prophet of Islam—real, as if he were speaking to us and for us." Mr. Muhammad Asad approaches his task fully equipped. His Islamic zeal, his scholarship, his knowledge of the Traditions and the early history of Islam are amply clear from the first part of his work which, in fact, is a splendid evidence of the undying spiritual force of Islam and of the fascination it exerts on the unbiased mind.

There can be no doubt that this work was overdue. Whereas the Holy Qur'an has repeatedly been translated into English, the Muslims have been somewhat negligent with regard to Bukhari, which is the most authentic compilation of Traditions and which, as the translator rightly remarks in his preface, is a key to the full understanding of Islam.

For his endeavours to present this work of the highest importance to the English-knowing world Mr. Muhammad Asad deserves the gratitude of all Muslims. He has succeeded in reproducing the original spirit and the historical atmosphere of the Traditions. His translation is exact and dignified in expression; the explanatory notes are exhaustive and lucid; and his interpretation of Islamic ideas is brilliant, but never arbitrary and nowhere tinged with sectarian views.

A monumental undertaking of this kind cannot be successfully accomplished unless the Muslims take a living interest in it. The financial difficulties of such an enterprise can be fully appreciated if we realise that the text of "Sahih al-Bukhari" is more than three times that of the Holy Qur'an; and the explanatory notes—containing as they do references to the extremely extensive literature on Hadith with an independent investigation of their historical background—will in all probability double its volume. It can be said without exaggeration that this is one of the largest literary enterprises ever attempted in the modern world of Islam.

It is a moral duty of the Muslims who, we have no doubt, are alive to their cultural obligations, to extend their active support to a work undertaken in the service of the revival of Islamic religious thought. By so doing they will be only contributing their share towards the dissemination of Islamic ideals.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, April 4.

The following are results of the matches played in the Scottish League, Second Division:—

Alloa two, Edinburgh nil; Cowdenbeath one, East Stirling one; Dundee United eight, Leith nil; Falkirk four, Brechin City nil; Morton five, Dumbarton one; Raith Rovers one, Kingspark two; St. Bernards two, St. Mirren nil; Stenhousemuir one, Montrose four.—Reuter.

World Snooker Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 4.

At Thurston in the world snooker championships first round, Willie Smith beat Sidney Smith by 16 frames to 15.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS FUSION OF PEOPLES

Dr. Pavry On Iran's Spiritual Legacy

An address on Zoroastrianism: the Spiritual Legacy of Iran" was given by Dr. Jal Pavry, before a large gathering at the Religious Convention held in New Delhi in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sri Ramkrishna.

In the course of his lecture Dr. Pavry said: "In the history of the world Persia is a factory of real importance, both because it has contributed the fusion of people, and because it has added something of value to the logical development of mankind.

"In material civilization, Persia created Oriental art. Huge size and abundant colour, majesty and brilliance are the characteristics of all the arts of East. But in art Persia had distinctive features. It loved colossal size, but it lightened it. Persia was in love with colours, but it blended them harmoniously. The art of Persia was Oriental and it was Aryan; like that of Greece, it displayed a sense of proportion and a love of order. Its charm affected the Arabs, and, through the Arabs, the Western Art of the Middle Ages.

"But it was in the realm of morality and religion much more than in the arts, that the Iranians distinguished themselves from their Asiatic neighbours. To understand the political wisdom and the moral bent of the Iranians, one must go down to the original foundation of the religious conceptions. It is above all in the domain of ideas that the Iranians have left their mark on history. The Persian armies were the missionaries of a religious revolution; they carried over the world, combined with a new conception of empire, a religion of higher quality.

CHANGES OF FORTUNE

"Zoroastrianism or Mazdaism went through changes of fortune. The Achaemenids, from Darius onwards, and the Sassanids long after supported and protected it, and Ormazd held an ever higher place in the Iranian faith. His will was for good, and men gained or lost merit according as they observed or disobeyed his law.

"The Iranians were well aware of the power of evil; Ahriman, the principle of residence, fights against the creative will, against the tendency to good. But Ormazd directs and perfects the world which he has made, and the righteous are the saviours, who aid him in the accomplishment of his work. Here we have a doctrine of progress, in righteousness and truth, a teleology which gives history its meaning and purpose.

"But the role of the Persians in the history of human thought was not confined to the spreading of beliefs of their own. Because they were in relations with so many people, and because they treated even the conquered well, they greatly contributed to the syncretic movement which prepared the way for the coming of the universal religions. Persia was of great account in the logical process which was to end in the conception of one God and one morality for all men, in the idea, of humanity."

PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

Girni Kamgar Union's Protest Against Mody's Amendment

(From A Correspondent)

From the announcement of the leader of the House in the Assembly it is now clear that the Payment of Wages Bill will be discussed by the Assembly on the 8th of April. Since this announcement the agitation of the workers against Sir H. P. Mody's amendment has again taken an intensified form.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) is holding a number of meetings in different parts of the working class localities to explain to the workers the significance of the Amendment and to exhort them to demonstrate against it.

The Union has also prepared an appeal urging the Assembly to vote against Sir H. P. Mody's amendment. The active workers of the Union have been going round the workers' chawls collecting their signatures to the appeal The appeal has been already signed by the leaders of all the working class organisations of various trades and industries in the city.

MEETNG AT DELISLE ROAD.

A mass meeting of workers was held on Friday evening at DeLisle Road under the auspices of the B.G.K. Union. Mr. V.B. Karnik presided over the meeting and Messrs S.P. Bhise, Patil, Jivaba and Dr. S. S. Kulkarni of Mehkar a prominent peasant and Con-Congress worker from Berar addressed it.

Fiscal Autonomy Convention, An Eye-Wash

(Continued from Page 16.)

sed. It urged the Government to take immediate steps to ensure that Indian shipping carried 60 per cent. of the total cargo and passenger traffic in the coastal and overseas trade of India.

INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. K. Santanam moved a resolution expressing satisfaction with the appointment by the Government of a special officer, Mr. Sen, to enquire and report on the matter of the revision of Insurance Law; opining that this was insufficient and suggesting the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to consider Mr. Sen's report, take evidence, if necessary, of Insurance Companies and other interests concerned and report to Government.

Mr. Santanam and Mr. J.C. Setalvad in their speeches put forward the difficulties of Indian Insurance Companies in competition with foreign companies.

POLICY-HOLDERS' VIEW.

Mr. J.J. Kapadia mentioned the point of view of the policy-holders. He said that the enquiry should specially prohibit certain speculative activities of Insurance Companies and in particular regulate the unfettered discretion of Directors and stop the practice of Managing Agents receiving too much remuneration.

Mr. Roy supporting the motion said, he would not mind Indian and foreign Insurance Companies being placed on the same footing as long as particular hardships operating against Indian Companies were removed.

Mr. R. Iyer wanted first the publication of Mr. Sen's report and then its reference to a committee. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Federation adopted three more resolutions proposed from the chair.

The first urged the Government to give effect to the Drugs Enquiry Committee's Report by suitable legislation.

The second urged a substantial reduction in import duties on dyestuffs and sodium sulphites and the third endorsed the Assembly's decision recommending State control over the M.S.M. and B.N.W. Railways.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

Mr. Manu Subedar moved a resolution deploring the financial condition of Indian Railways, which had been brought about despite frequent and grave warnings from the business community for rigid economy, Indianisation and businesslike management. The resolution urged that Government should institute an enquiry through the representatives of the Indian business community into the financial condition of railways and the Committee should suggest changes, both in policy and the systems of accounts, systems of rates, classifications, etc. The contemplated increase in freight rates in order to meet the immediate situation was in the opinion of the Federation likely to lead to further deterioration. Until the finances of the railways were put on a firm basis to the satisfaction of the Legislature, it would be most unwise to install the proposed Statutory Railway Authority, which might lead to even more acute mismanagement of India's most valuable asset.

Mr. Manu Subedar touched upon several important features of the administration of Railway Finance, particularly the crushing interest charges on valuable assets of over 700 crores; also to the 55 per cent. overhead expenditure which was unbusinesslike.

WANTED RATES TRIBUNAL.

The Indian business community had emphasised the need for Indianisation, and in spite of an Indian being in-charge of the Railways and Commerce Department, the position to-day was the same or even worse than what it was ten years ago. The unbusinesslike handling of the railway rates policy was another source of constant irritation to the commercial community and he would suggest a Rates Tribunal so that this matter should be part of the larger economic policy of the country. The speaker predicted fall of the Nemesis for Indian Railways if the mismanagement continued.

THEIR MAIN CONCERN.

Proceeding Mr. Manu Subedar declared that they were not trying to make political capital out of the mistakes of the Railway Department, but their main concern was that the enormous assets and hundreds of crores of rupees invested in the railways should be managed in a manner which would bring prosperity to the country. He protested against the railways being used as the milch-cow of the British interests and opined that the institution of a Statutory Railway Authority was nothing but a device to take away the railways from popular control. It had been suggested that railways should be free from political control. Whose political influence, he asked, Indian or British?

Mr.. Subedar concluded by saying that Government should take serious steps to put railway finance in order. Until then they should drop the institution of the Railway Authority.

Mr. R.M. Gandhi, Mr. K. Basu, Mr. Sobhans and Mr. Misra also supported the resolution which was carried.

The session of the Federation was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

TWO NEW SCHEMES OF TRAVEL

Facilities For Visitors To Kashmir

The Publicity Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:

It will be of great interest to our readers to learn that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have from the 1st of April, 1936, introduced two schemes which will be of considerable value to the travelling public.

The first one is a scheme whereby the Railway Company have arranged for first and second class passengers (and their servants) desirous of visiting Kashmir to be issued with books of coupon tickets at concessional rates available for two months from the date of purchase. The fares quoted include charges for the road journey by motor car both ways between Rawalpindi and Srinagar and fares by train to Rawalpindi and back. As an example of the cheapness of this arrangement, it may be mentioned that the inclusive second class fare from Bombay is Rs. 164-15-0. The great advantages are that it gives the passenger a total period of two months in which to complete this trip, saves him money in passenger fares, ensures suitable accommodation in a motor car for the hill portion of the journey and also prevents him being a victim of profiteers. It also saves the additional trouble of having to purchase separate tickets for both the outward and the return journey both by rail and by car.

The other scheme is that the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways have introduced Mileage Coupon books for mercantile firms covering 3,000 miles of travel over most of the important railways in India at rates which are very much below the normal fares and which will enable very cheap travel for business purposes.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS DISPLAY IN CITY

A grand exhibition of physical feats and variety entertainment was organised for Sunday morning, at the Empire Theatre, in aid of Sarkari's Health Home at Chovna House, Sleater Road.

For over four hours the audience were treated to various thrills.

Several items on the programme, such as resisting the pull of two motor-cycles, the "Dancing Barrel," dancing by Miss Olga, and cutting thick steel-bar supported on chest drew repeated cheers from the audience.

The gymnasium imparts training to men, women and children. It was started twelve years ago.

"Journalism As A Career For Youths"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the third of the series of seven "Vocational Lectures For Youths," entitled "Journalism As A Career For Youths" will be delivered by Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor, Illustrated Weekly of India, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, "Bombay Sentinel," will preside.

In Aid Of Mani Nagar Nivas

Under the auspices of the Vadnagar Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a cinema show "Ver-Ni-Vasulat" has been arranged in aid of the Mani Nagar Nivas run by the above Mandal on Sunday, 19th instant at 11-45 a.m. at the Novelty Cinema. Members of the community are requested to contribute their mite by purchasing tickets from the volunteers.

Silver Jubilee Celebration Of Asian Assurance

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail.)

A large gathering assembled, in the Blue Castle, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Asian Assurance Company.

Mr. P. Seshadri, Principal Government College Ajmer, presiding said that life-insurance must be looked upon as a sacred duty by those who have entered upon the responsibilities of married life.

Mr. Mithas read out the Chairman's message and Mr. Inayet Ali, related the advantages and facilities offered by the company.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 15, 1992

Muslim: Mohrrum 13, 1354

Parsi: Avan 3, 1305

Hightide: 12-01; 23-55

Lowtide: 5-32; 17-44.

Sunrise: 6h. 29m.

Sunset: 6h. 54m.

The third lecture of a series arranged under the auspices of the Brahmin Seva Mandal will be delivered by Mr. D. P. Joshi, B.A., on the "Present Condition of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry and some Thoughts Thereon" at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the premises of the Mandal at Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar. Mr. V. R. Patwardhan will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Bhakta Nandanar" Daily at 4-45 and 8 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rose Marie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery Woman". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Turn of the Tide" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike Me Pink". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Southern Maid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Curly Top". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devidas". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A GREAT HUMAN DRAMA OF THE SEA
"TURN OF THE TIDE"
with
JOHN GARRICK, JOAN MAUDE
GERALDINE FITZGERALD
IT IS A BEAUTIFUL FILM FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
A BRITISH NATIONAL FILM.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Devi Dja
The PAVLOVA of the EAST
Devi Ratna
AND THE ROYAL
Balinese Dancers
6 STARS—30 DANCERS
100 ARTISTES!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9.
Few Reserved Seats at Rs. 4-8.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer 'Clan Macinnes' left London for Malabar coast and Chittagong on Wednesday evening April 1.

Steamer 'Clan Macgillivray' left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on Wednesday evening April 1.

DADAR CONGRESS ANNUAL MEETING

The adjourned annual meeting of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 8th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Office.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ

In connection with the "Sri Rama Navami" festival there will be a musical entertainment (vocal) by Mr. T. S. T. Chari, Acting Chemical Examiner, (Customs) with accompaniments at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

KHOJA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Committee (the Khoja Women's Association) there will be a free public lecture on to-day (Monday) at Kesar Baug, Dongri, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. Ibna Hasan Eazvi will speak on "Position of women in Islam".

THE Regal
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Protest Against Assembly Speaker's Ruling

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India a meeting of journalists will be held at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Wednesday, April 8th at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) to protest against the ruling of the President of the Legislative Assembly in regard to publication in newspapers of speeches delivered in the Assembly. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

B. G. V. SAYANA FREE DISPENSARY.

The total attendance during the month of March was 1,296, out of whom 855 were males and 440 were females.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' FREE DISPENSARY

During the month of March, the numbers of patients treated was 1,764 males, 1,234 females and 1374 children. Average per day was 141.

HINDU MAHASABHA, DADAR.

The first general meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dadar, will be held on Sunday (12th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road, Dadar, Bombay.

HARIKIRTAN AT VILE PARLE.

Girjashanker Damodar Trivedi, the well-known Kirtankai of Amreli, will perform public Harikirtan on Bhakta Prabhudas to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Laxmidas Bhatt's Chawl, Gandhi Chawk, Vile Parle.

VISIT TO AJANTA CAVES.

Shree Yuvak Mitra Mandal of Bombay has arranged to visit the Ajanta Caves on the 11th instant. Intending visitors are requested to obtain particulars from the Secretary, Shree Yuvak Stores, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

The Assistant Secretary writes: A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held on Friday, the 10th instant at 6 p.m. at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, Bombay, and not at the office of the Reception Committee as notified before.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURES

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazaar, Graham Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes presently current in the hall.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' FREE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients during the month of March was 4,608 out of which 424 males, 314 females and 265 children were new patients and 1,529 males, 1,257 females and 816 children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 148. Surgical cases were 258.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Mongolia' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO SHANKAR NAMBOODRI

The Secretary writes:—
Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a public reception will be accorded to Guru Shankaran Namboodri, Kumari Kanakalata, Sati Devi, Rajendra and Debendra Shanker and Krishnan, the boy dancer on Wednesday, 8th April at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. Names of representative speakers who will address the gathering and place of meeting will be announced later.

NATIONAL WEEK IN "C" WARD.

The Secretary, Bhuleshwar C. C., writes:—
To-day (Monday) Khadi hawking at 8 a.m. (S.T.)
Wednesday, April 8: Public meeting at Tambakanta at 9 p.m. (S.T.).
Thursday, April 9: Khadi hawking at 8 a.m. (S.T.).
Sunday, April 12: Prabhat Pheri of volunteers. Committee members and workers will start at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to Congress House.
Monday, April 13: Khadi hawking. sale of flags at 8 a.m. (S.T.)
Public meeting at Champagali at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

5TH DAY OF TAXI-CLOSE DOWN

Strikers Determined To Adhere To 4-Anna Tariff Demand

PUBLIC APATHY DEPLORED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sunday, the fifth day of the taxi close-down in the city, saw the owners and drivers taking further precautions against the possible licensing of more taxis according to the disputed tariff.

A contact (Mulaqat) Committee has been appointed to approach individual owners and drivers, who may get their taxis passed or licensed, and to appeal to them not to break the solidarity of the Union.

At a meeting held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House this morning, one taxi-driver brought to the notice of the members that the close-down had caused some hardship to a few drivers, who had to live only by the driving of others' taxis.

Subscriptions were raised on the spot and the members of the Union present, contributed an amount of Rs. 53. This amount would be paid to those drivers, who were really hit by the close-down and further support was promised.

As days go by, the drivers and owners have become more and more strongly convinced that only the 4-anna tariff would rehabilitate their trade, and no amendment of this proposal would be acceptable to them.

PUBLIC APATHY DEPLORED

Speeches were made to this effect at the meeting and the failure of the public to convene any meeting to express sympathy with the drivers and owners, who were fighting for a lower rate, which would be incidentally advantageous to the public, was deplored.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Secretary of the Union, said that the Union would try to help as far as possible those drivers, who were badly in need of help, having stood by the Union. The Union had made a gesture by way of contribution to such drivers, but they must realise that the present demand for a lower tariff was ultimately in the interests of the drivers and owners.

Mr. Liaqat Hussein, President of the Union, appealed to the drivers to remain peaceful and maintain unity. He was confident that the negotiations with the Police Commissioner would be successful, and the members of the Union must stand firm in the meanwhile.

The Contact Committee had already approached one taxi-owner who had taken licences, and it was announced at the meeting, that the owner had agreed not to ply his cars in the city, pending the settlement of the present dispute.

NO SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS?

Speaker after speaker pointed out that so far they had not heard from the Police Commissioner, what his specific objections were against agreeing to the reduced tariff. The only argument was that the taxis would not be maintained in a sound condition. To this the drivers and owners replied that with sufficient money available for them, they could keep the taxis in good condition, and it was for that money they were asking. They were certain that the taxis would be able to earn well for them if the reduced tariff was accepted. The Police had not hesitated to condemn a car or a motor if it was found defective. Many a seal of the taxi-meters was thus broken in the past. Many cars were subjected to severe examination. They, therefore, could not understand the objection of the authorities.

Before dispersing the Council of Action appealed to the owners and drivers to continue their unity till the end.

The Council of Action was further requested to represent to the Commissioner that the private taxis illegally run in the city, should be effectively dealt with, that the present system of testing the taxi-meters should be improved, and that there should be a test of roadworthiness of taxis only once in a year.

A meeting of the owners and drivers will be held to-day (Monday) at the Esplanade Maidan, at 3 p.m., when the members of the deputation will explain to the meeting, the result of their further discussions with the Police Commissioner.

COUNCIL OF ACTION APPOINTS "MULAKAT COMMITTEE"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Council of Action of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union has issued the following statement:

The fifth day of the Taxi 'Strike' has passed off peacefully.

Two meetings of the Council of Action were held when the Commissioner's attitude and the negotiations that are going on between the Commissioner and the Council of Action were discussed and as desired by the Police Commissioner for five representatives, Messrs. Liaqut Hussein, Jhabvala, Sadhusingh, Minoo and Shahabuddin will meet the Commissioner on the subject of the present dispute. The decision arrived at and the negotiations carried out will be communicated at a mass meeting of the Drivers and owners tomorrow, Monday, at 3 p.m. at the Azad Maidan.

Another meeting was held today Sunday, at Nagpada when further demands such as Passing Test, Meter Test Private cars etc. were put forth by the men to be submitted to the Police Commissioner tomorrow Monday, and the Suburban Taxi drivers were thanked.

Lastly a 'Mulakat Committee' has been formed by the Council of Action to interview owners and drivers of the few taxis running in Bombay with a view to request them to stop running them.

A fund to assist the absolutely needy has been started under the auspices of the Council.

A. I. T. U. CONGRESS TO MEET ON MAY 17

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Reception Committee of the 15th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, it was decided to hold the session on 17th and 18th of May. It was also resolved to invite Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress president elect to attend the session and to address it on the first day.

Preparations for the Trade Union Congress Sessions are progressing. A variety concert is being arranged to aid the finances for the session.

Concert In Aid Of Blind Institution

There is to be a variety entertainment called the "elements" in aid of the Andhakshi Ashram Building Fund, the Home for the Street and Needy Blind Women of Bombay and the Presidency. The entertainment will consist of original items such as Dances representing Lightning, Spirit of the Flames, Drawing Room Lamps, Electricity and a dialogue called the Home Fires, while Earth, Air, and Water will be represented by music.

At the end of the programme there will be a silent moving picture on the stage.

KHADI HAWKING IN BHULESHWAR

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee the members of the Committee and Ward workers will go for Khadi hawking to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.). Members and workers are requested to be present at the Committee's Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi in time.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 20, 21 and 22.

"URDU (HINDUSTANI) IN GUJARAT"

The India Centre of the P. E. N. Club of writers and journalists will hold its last meeting of the season to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at the National Medical College, Lamington Road, near Central Station, when Prof. N. A. Nadvi will lecture in English on "Urdu (Hindustani) in Gujarat." Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri will preside.

KHADI BHANDAR

Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Secretary, A.I.S.A., 396, Kalbadevi Road, writes:—"The Khadi Bhandar is usually closed on Mondays by way of a weekly holiday. It has, however, been decided to keep it open for sales to-day (Monday) and also on Monday 13th instant.

A concession of 6 1/4 per cent. on cotton varieties and 12 1/2 per cent. on silk and woollen varieties will be allowed on all purchases from the 4th to 13th April.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood following classes for ladies will be conducted in Meher Building, (second floor), Tardeo:—

Cutting and Sewing Class on Wednesdays and Fridays, between 2 and 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Free Class in Hindi and English on Mondays and Thursdays, between 2 and 4 p.m. (S.T.).

For particulars apply Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, Dadarker's Buildings, Bangadwadi, Bombay 4.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Cotton Research In India

Mr. Nazir Ahmad, Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay, has published an account of the work done at the Indian Central Cotton Committee, technological laboratory during the last eleven years from 1924. In the foreword Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya points out that India is the second lragest cotton-growing country in the world and cotton needs continual attention. Left to itself cotton deteriorates in quality owing to the mixing of seeds which gives rise to undesirable hybrids. The Indian Central Cotton Committee recognised the need of having a laboratory where tests could be made on improved varieties and research could be undertaken. Dr. Nazir Ahmad took over the charge from Dr. Turner in 1930 and developed the work. The steady progress indicates that Dr. Ahmad takes keen interest in the work and the report will show how much useful work has been done during the last few years. The report contains detailed accounts of various activities. In 1924 46 samples of cotton were tested while in 1933-34 366 samples were tested. This shows the progress of the work. The book will be found very useful by all those who are interested in the cotton textile industry. Its price is Rs. 2.

Central Bank Jubilee Number

We have received a copy of the Silver Jubilee number, issued by the Central Bank of India. This special number is dedicated to the people of India who, have helped to build up the Bank, bringing to the position that it occupies today. In the forword Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Bank, states that the benefits of a good bank are not restricted to the four walls of its banking hall, nor are they limited by the frontiers of its banking business; they transcend far into the realms of commerce and industry and every other branch of economic activity. The value of "national banking" in the promotion of national welfare is obvious.

This special number contains descriptive accounts of the progress of the Bank together with monthly notes and several other interesting articles. Mr. B. T. Thakur has contributed a pen portrait and life sketch of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala. "The future of Indian Banking" is an instructive article by Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanadala while "the Proud Record of the Quarter Century" by Mr. T. N. Ramamurthy deals at length with the developments of the Bank from the beginning to date. The Hon'ble Sir Jawala Prasad Shrivastava writes on the progress of the Bank with reference to the United Provinces and the Hon'ble U. Chit Hlaing, President, Burma Legislative Council, describes activities and services of the Bank of Burma.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Friday afternoon the area from Bandra Railway Station to the Mahim Causeway was thronged with Muslims. It was the event of the Muharram processions.

Stands and platforms were erected at every few yards along the slaughter house area where prayers and religious discourses were held by learned Maulvis.

Special arrangements were made by the Bandra Police, under the personal supervision of Mr. D. F. P. Reid, District Superintendent of Police, to control the huge traffic. the police standing by for over 24 hours from Thursday afternoon till the late hours of Friday night.

OPENING OF THE FANCY FAIR

On Saturday evening, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohyuddin Vazir, Deputy Collector of the Bombay Suburban District opened the Fancy Fair organised by the Parsi Social Club at Bandra.

At the start it looked as if the opening day would be a failure, but as the sun was setting its golden rays, crowds of both young and old pleasure hunters started crowding the grounds.....oh what a variety of entertainments ..... stalls of various articles on display, magic shows, illusions, games of skill, physical culture feats of Prof. S. V. Rao, and his pupils and a cinema with three shows daily. It was really an enjoyable evening and those of you who have not visited this Fancy Fair, should note that this is to be held till the 9th of this month.

EASTER DANCE

I met the Social Secretary of the Bandra Gymkhana who related to me the various preparations they were making for that dance on the 12th instant at their pavilion.

So see that you find yourself at the pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana on Easter Sunday at 9-30 p.m. and dance away your blues right up to the hours of 4-30 a.m. on Easter Monday.

Charge Against Asst. Secretary Of B. B. & C. I. Ry. Union

A local correspondent writes:—
On Saturday morning, at about 10 o'clock Mr. Shiksha Chandra, Asst. Secretary to the Railway Employer's Union, Bombay was passing through the passengers' gate at the Grant Road Station, when a ticket collector on duty then demanded his ticket. He gave the ticket. After inspecting the ticket, the ticket collector, it is alleged, said that he had attempted to cheat the Railway Company. Mr. Chandra protested saying that when he had a correct ticket with him there was no question of cheating. But he took him to the Stationmaster, who allowed him to go.

"While he was again passing, another ticket collector is reported to have made remarks saying: "These Union fellows are always trying to cheat." He again protested remarking that it was no use making allegations like that, and he went out. He (the inspector) followed him on the road and, it is alleged, assaulted him and then a scuffle ensued and Mr. Chandra was arrested.

He is charged with creating disturbance in public place. The case will be heard in the Girgaum Police Court at 8-30 a.m. on Monday (6th April.)

Two Injured In A Quarrel

A boy was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Sunday morning as a result of wounds sustained in a quarrel, when soda-water bottles it is alleged were used.

Amirkhan, an adult, who was also stated to have been involved in the outrage, was allowed to go after he was treated in the hospital for minor injuries on forehead.

The Lamington Road Police are making inquiries in this connection; but they stated that they had effected no arrests till evening.

"Satta" gambling was stated to be the motive of assault.

In Aid Of Pathshala

Under the auspices of Bandra Gujrati Seva Mandal, Pandit Bal Mukund will perform Hari Kirtan in Hindi to-day Monday at 9 P.M. in aid of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala at Dayabhai Amarsi's Wadi, Bazar Road.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1936

THE WAY TO RECOVERY

The presidential speech of Lala Padampat Singhana at the ninth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the resolutions adopted by it and the main speeches thereon reflect not merely the opinion of the Indian business community but also the public opinion in the country as a whole, except that the Federation does not sufficiently emphasise the interests of the peasants and small cottage industries. The presidential speech is a brief but comprehensive survey of the present economic situation in the country, touching upon, among other things, the glaring defects of the new Constitution, as judged from the economic point of view, the unsatisfactory management of the railways, the poverty of the common people, and the defects of Government's fiscal policy, with particular reference to the Ottawa Agreement. He states the bare truth when he says of the new Constitution that with the military expenditure and the debt and pensions service charges constituting more than 80 per cent of the revenues of the future Federal Government, he does not visualise any prospect of the successful working of the Constitution and that with most provincial budgets showing deficits, there is hardly any happy prospects for the advent of even provincial autonomy.

Constructive Suggestions

The economic position being proved to be most unsatisfactory the pertinent question confronting the public and the Government alike is how best to improve it. The presidential speech and the resolutions of the session offer a number of constructive suggestions to Government. The substance of these suggestions is that Government should reduce taxation, reduce also the expenditure on military and civil administration and the railways and utilise the savings towards the development of trade, industries and other nation-building departments. "In no country," said the President, "does the military expenditure constitute 60 per cent of the revenues." The same may be said of the expenditure on the higher services. And Mr. Manu Subedar, who spoke on the resolution on railways, pointed out that it was most unbusinesslike to let the over-head charges on the railways swallow up 55 per cent of the total expenditure. The Federation does not seem to have adequately emphasised the need for complete or at least substantial Indianisation in all the departments, military as well as civil. That one reform will lead to efficiency and economy alike. The resolution on railways, however, demanded Indianisation and urged that Government should institute an enquiry through the representatives of the Indian business community into the financial condition of railways and the Committeee should suggest changes both in policy and systems of rates, accounts, etc. Government ought to accept this suggestion and offer of co-operation from the Indian business community.

No Preference

Government's fiscal policy naturally came in for severe criticism at the session, the gist of which was that the policy, in the words of Mr. A. D. Shroff, "was nothing but an illustration of political domination by the United Kingdom for the economic exploitation of the helpless Indian masses." The much-vaunted Fiscal Autonomy Convention he dismissed as a mere eye-wash, with "too much of convention, very little of fiscal freedom and nothing of autonomy." A separate resolution congratulated the Legislative Assembly on passing the resolution on the Ottawa Agreement against which the Indian commercial community has all along protested." In this connection it is interesting to note that, contrary to the expectations of some Anglo-Indian supporters of the Agreement that Britain may contemplate retaliatory measures, the Secretary of State takes a cool business-like view of the Assembly's decision and suggests that the six months' notice for terminating the Pact affords opportunity for negotiations for a new agreement calculated to serve the interests of both India and Britain. The President of the Federation also assures Government that the Federation "would always be willing to co-operate with the Government of India in negotiating trade treaties either with the United Kingdom, the Dominions or India's foreign customers on a genuinely reciprocal basis, if the Government of India, on their part, would come forward in the spirit of fully utilising to mutual benefit the advice of the Indian commercial community in these negotiations." We would only add to this that in the negotiations for fresh treaties it should be borne in mind that the denunciation of the Ottawa Pact even before appointing a committee to consider the effects of its working implies a denunciation of the very principle of British preference, claimed as a matter of course, and that any concessions to any negotiating country should be in proportion to the advantage to India.

Italian Barbarism And League

Our Dire Dawa correspondent's letter of March 26 makes gruesome reading and shows what revolting barbarities Fascist Italy is capable of. The inhuman bombing of Jijiga is, of course, only one in a series of aerial activities of which none but heartless inhuman beings lost to all sense of humanity, to say nothing of civilisation, can be proud. That series is continuous. The destruction of Jijiga was followed by that of Harrar, by all accounts an open town. And now comes news of the aerial bombing of Addis Ababa itself which is to be followed, according to reports, by bombing of Dire Dawa and the French Railway. It is no use condemning Italy. The whole history of the Italo-Abyssinian trouble has proved very clearly that Fascism is incapable of recognising any law, moral, international or humanitarian. But what exasperates one is the pusillanimous—and by reason of its consequences, equally brutal—inactivity of the League of Nations which having proclaimed Italy as an 'outlaw" has allowed her to perpetrate revolting horrors on an innocent country, an acknowledged victim of aggression.

We note that the manager of the Indian stores at Jijiga was told by the British Consul that there could be no question of compensation for destruction of property during war time. We are not surprised. If Italy can be allowed to defy the League, and to destroy Churches, Mosques, Hospitals and to kill women and children, all with complete impunity, there obviously can be no question of compensation for loss of property, however wanton and unwarranted the destruction. But this is not to suggest that nothing should be done. In fact we do wish M.L.A's will raise the question immediately in the Assembly and give the Government of India an opportunity to explain their own attitude in the matter.

Follow It Up

Communal clashes—even if they are nothing more than a trifling squabble between two persons who just happen to belong to different communities—have, by the wide publicity that they unfortunately receive, come to be regarded as necessary features of all religious observances in India. It is, therefore, most pleasant to record that the Moharrum and Ramnavmi observance which occurred this year on the same day passed peacefully all over India. What is even more significant is the mutual cordialtiy and good feeling displayed by the two communities towards each other at most places. At Lahore, we learn, the Hindus offered cold drinks to Muslim processionists as a mark of good will and in several U.P. towns the routes of the processions were spontaneously altered to suit the convenience of the other community. We pray that the spirit shown on this occasion should endure and inspire future relationsship between Hindus and Muslims. We particularly congratulate the Hindus of Lahore and earnestly hope the leaders of both the communities will utilise the atmosphere to bring about an amicable and permanent understanding. Bombay, as usual, gave a splendid lead. For at last night's remarkable function at Kaiserbagh, organised by the Hussein Day Committee, the Chair was taken by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and among the speakers were Swami Viswanand and Mr. Dinshaw Irani.

THE NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT

Wanted Purely Swadeshi Enterprise

(By J. M. Ganguli, M.Sc., LL.B.)

The new Howrah Bridge contract, of the estimated value of well over two crores of rupees, is being given to one of the four firms tendering for it, though none of them is a really Indian firm. Three of the tenderers are altogether foreign concerns, while the fourth one has not much of tangible Indian-ness in it. The last-named firm is the result of three Calcutta firms combining for the purpose of taking this contract, and is named Braithwaite-Burn-Jessop & Co., Ltd., after its component firms. On account of its being registered in India this combine has been called the Indian combine, and on that plea support for it has been canvassed through the press and public bodies in Calcutta. As a matter of fact this combine is predominatingly European and almost wholly under European control.

Who Controls?

Now, the mere fact of registration in India does not make a firm Indian in the true sense, even though a part of its share capital be given to some Indians and even though a small minority of its Directors be Indians. Such registration, of course, enables the concern to avoid the high rate of income-tax payable in England, as it also gives it a plausible excuse to claim tariff and other privileges with Indian firms. Such privileges are now being claimed with a vengeance by the Calcutta Combine in the case of the new Howrah Bridge. The tender submitted by this combine is as much as about 23 lacs above the lowest tender, but not content with letting the Calcutta press plead its cause, its Chairman has come out himself with a letter to the press in which he has taken pains to point out the ways in which the country will be benefited if the contract were placed with the Combine. Indian coal and the Indian railways will be benefited and a large staff of Indians will be employed, we are told. As regards the coal and the railways, if even any foreign firm get the contract that firm would also use Indian coal and the Indian railways. As to the Combine's staff, no doubt a large proportion of it will be Indians, but that proportion will only comprise of coolies and labourers, junior supervisors, clerks, typists and the like, the senior and responsible appointments being almost all held by non-Indians. A foreign firm also would recruit such staff in India. Some apologists of the Combine in the Calcutta Corporation have pointed out that the Corporation would be benefited through the Combine's getting the contract. But while longing for an insignificant fraction of the Combine's profits they do not care to calculate the enormous amount of money which will be drained out of India in the form of dividend paid to non-Indians and in the form of very high salaries paid to the non-Indian staff of the Combine.

Plea For Indian Syndicate

Apart from all this, one very important consideration, which should make every true Indian nationalist insist with the authorities on the contract being placed with a truly Indian concern is that if India is to come out of her great industrial backwardness, Indian enterprise and Indian talent must be given the fullest scope on every possible occasion. If the Howrah Bridge work be entrusted to the above Combine what will happen? The initiative of all work, the control, the management, the supervision, the decision and everything will be in the hands of the Europeans, the Indians only carrying out the orders. That will not give the Indians any self-confidence; it will rather increase their inferiority-mentality, which is the principal cause of the lack of dash and enterprise on their part.

Some would probably say that Indian industrialists and engineers might have combined for the purpose of tendering for this

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4.)

THE ALLIANCE THAT SIGNS AWAY LIVES OF MEN

How To Escape It

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

This year of grace, 1936, looks more than ever like 1914, Mr. Eden, vowing that he will not be the first British Foreign Secretary to go back on his signature, echoes the pride of Sir Edward Grey in his "gentleman's agreement."

Then we were told that the French had left their northern coasts unguarded, trusting the good faith of the British naval and military staffs with whom they made that arrangement.

To-day in London the same fatal talks between the soldiers have begun.

The pledge has been drafted that signs away the lives of our young men. If it is ratified, we have heard their doom.

For one year or two, or three, it may lie harmless in the files of the Foreign Office, and then will come the crisis automatically without debate, the orders for mobilisation will go out, and decks will be cleared because France has involved us in war.

Everything else is fluid and uncertain. How, if at all, the new situation in the Rhineland will be legalised we do not know. We know as little whether Germany will re-enter the League, or whether any League will survive.

Sabotaged by the democratic Governments, the Hoares and the Lavals, there are those who contend that it would revive, if yet another Fascist dictator were to join it.

But in this world where all else is uncertain, one sharply defined threat confronts us after Thursday's debate in the Commons. The noose is tied that will tighten into a standing alliance with France.

Have we the will to act? But if we must save our young men it must be now. The next European crisis will be on us before Mr. Baldwin's term is ended.

Mocking Humanity

How have we got into this tangle? The White Paper that set out the proposals of the Locarno Powers has few defenders.

To oblige the Germans to go to The Hague Court for a ruling on the legality of the Franco-Russian alliance was a useless formality. To require them to submit to a re-occupation by foreign troops of a strip of the Rhineland was to defy a nation's claim to equality. To include in this police force a contingent of Italians, red-handed from their aggression of Abyssinia was to mock at once humanity and law.

These clumsy and indecent proposals invited the rejection that came from Berlin. Hitler, when he has finished his farcical election, will indeed make counter-proposals.

But the League's Council, which sat in St. James's Palace, a passive and helpless witness of this crisis, has adjourned its meetings to some vague date in the distant future.

Mr. Eden will talk with Hitler's Ambassador over these counter-proposals. The French, however, treat his readiness to negotiate as an act of disloyalty. They insist that the White Paper terms were an ultimatum. If Hitler rejected them, as he has done, there is no more to be said: it only remains for the military staffs to confer: the alliance has automatically come into operation.

M. Flandin bluntly refuses to return to London: he, too, is electioneering. But that is not all.

In a Press interview, and also through the semi-official "Temps," he has subjected the Allies whose aid he seeks to a crude process of blackmail.

His threat is that if Britain fails to back France unreservedly in this crisis, she will go her own way and make her own peace with Berlin without consulting London.

The "Temps" even added the further threat that she will quit the League. In short, if we do not act as the unswerving and uncritical allies of the French, they will smash the whole system of collective security, such as it is, patch up their quarrel with the Nazis, and leave us stranded in isolation.

The Mailed Fist

To complete our picture of Europe we must glance at Mussolini. He treated the White Paper with silent contempt.

His terms for sharing in the occupation of the Rhineland and for joining the proposed alliance are flatly stated. The League must cancel all its sanctions. It has not done that, but it has allowed Mr. Eden's call for an embargo on oil to lapse into oblivion.

Its emissary has gone to talk peace in Rome, while Mussolini's airmen continue to rain mustard gas on undefended villages and Red Cross hospitals.

Where, then, we do stand? There is only the slenderest chance that Mr. Eden will induce the French to discuss the German proposals.

So vanishes the hope, such as it was, of a world conference to consider disarmament and the economic causes of war. The White Paper with all its futilities will be forgotten.

In the face of a passive and impotent League, that talks of law and forgets justice, Hitler has recovered the Rhineland. He will use what he has won. Will he be allowed to fortify it undisturbed?

He probably has begun already, and it is certain that he will give no pledge to refrain. Will the British Government join the French in re-imposing an unequal veto? The French have their impregnable lines of forts. Have Germans alone no right to self-defence?

But "defence," as usual, may mask some perilous enterprises.

If Hitler, with his new chain of forts, can secure his Western flank against a French attack, he may choose his own time for the next exploit of the mailed fist—probably against Austria.

Since the French have refused to negotiate with him, save by way of ultimatum, there will be nothing to bind him not even his proffered pacts of non-aggression,

(Continued on Page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"I believe that our trade with India is vital to the welfare of Britain and that that trade can only prosper so long as the "Pax Britannica" is maintained."

—RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

A GRAVE MENACE.

The situation on the Manchukuan border has worsened during the last few days. Almost taking the word, as it were, out of the Japanese Premier's mouth regarding a final warning the organ of the Japanese Army, says Reuter, "warns the Soviet to remember that they will be opposed by two powerful nations, Japan and Germany." This warning brings out two sinister facts prominently. The Japanese Army, despite the successful suppression of the recent revolt, is in supreme command of Japanese State policy. And, secondly, there is some sort of understanding between Germany and Japan in the matter of opposition to Russia. The combination of two unbalanced forces namely, Army leaders in Japan and Herr Hitler in Germany, constitutes a menace to world peace the gravity of which it is impossible to exaggerate. The only way to check it is to convince Herr Hitler that Europe has now had more than enough of Nazi madness.

A VANISHING PRIVILEGE.

Freedom of speech is extremely limited in India, and those who fondly believe that at least Legislative Councillors enjoy the privilege to any substantial extent have reason to be disillusioned. But a few weeks ago the President of the Assembly declared that a Councillor's privilege of free speech is only personal and cannot be extended to the publishers of his speeches in the Legislature. And now a Rangoon magistrate has held in a defamation case before him that a councillor himself is not "absolutely privileged" in respect of any speech of his in the Legislature and that he may be tried for defamation for any defamatory statements therein.

NOT THE LAST WORD

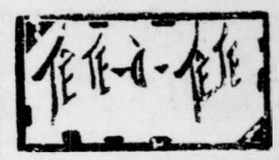
In this case, which is perhaps the first of its kind in the Indian Empire, a Chinese merchant charged U. C. P. Klim Maung, member of the Burma Legislative Council, with having defamed him by asking certain starred questions in the Council. Now, whether the statements are really defamatory or not is a question that is still "sub judice". But the issue before us is whether or not the Councillor is privileged in respect of his statements made "bona fide" in the Legislature. Such statements are undoubtedly privileged in England and have been so regarded in India hitherto, as was for instance, clearly demonstrated when Mr. J. B. Petit refused to repeat outside the Council his allegations against Superintendent Carter, allegations which were regarded as defamatory by the latter. We cannot imagine why they should not continue to be so regarded. So far as the personal privilege of a Councillor is concerned, it is provided for clearly by the Government of India Act itself whatever may be the position with regard to the extension of the privilege to the publishers of his speeches. We shall say more on the subject when we get the full text of the Rangoon Magistrate's decision on this point. That decision, which is entirely erroneous, ought not to be allowed to be the last word on the subject.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION

The search for a Universal Religion is as old as mankind, and various efforts have been made throughout the ages to find a solvent for the barriers that divide man and man. Though all those efforts have been so far foredoomed to failure, the quest is as keen as ever and during the last few years there has been a very welcome and renewed interest shown in this ever-engrossing subject. Only a year and half ago, the World Conference of Religions was held at Chicago, which was a geat step forward in the right direction. In India this problem of synthesis is of course, of profound interest to everybody, and we wish a more sustained attention were paid to this topic. The lecture recently delivered by Swami Vishwanand under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union will, we trust, help a good deal to educate public opinion in this matter. It is often erroneously thought that search for an universal religion pre-supposes a surrender of one's own religious beliefs. Nothing, indeed, can be further from the truth. Universal religion does not connote a substraction from, but an addition to the sum-total of one's religious experience. One has to give up nothing, but gain everything. The end to be aimed at is not destroying the old beliefs but at harmonising and synthesising them.

FIND POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

Swami Vishwanand did well to stress in his lecture, the basic unity of all religions when shorn of their excrescences and encrustations. Religion, according to him, has three aspects: the philosophical, the mythological and the ritualistic. It is only when the latter two aspects predominate over the first, when, in other words, men foresake the soul and hug the form, that the various religions of the world tend to diverge from each other. It is, therefore, essential for the follower of every religion to keep his eyes steadfastly on the fundamental principles of his own religion, and then to try to find the points of excellence in the religion of his neighbour. This is the method of understanding, which is not the same as mere tolerating. The latter is only a negative phase of mind, but the former is a positive contribution to the ideal of a universal religion.



So Hauptmann has been executed at last for the brutal murder of the Lindberg Baby. But we shouldn't have been surprised if he had finally got away with his life.

In Katherine Mayo's land outrages against humanity and civilised living are about as common escape from their consequences.

* * * *

A DOUBLE ADMISSION.

Referring to the Assembly's denunciation of the Ottawa Pact, Lord Zetland said at Manchester: "The period of notice afforded an opportunity for negotiations, for a new Agreement which, they might hope, would serve the interests of both."

This is letting down, and doing so with a vengeance, Indian Government spokesmen and other apologists of the Pact.

* * * *

But Lord Zetland did not content himself with being bad enough. Japan, he declared, had helped India much more than had Britain.

It is most shocking that a patriotic Briton should subordinate Imperial interests to actual fact.

* * * *

From Agenda of Simla Sessions of the Assembly:—

"Then follows the important motion by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad to refer the Indian Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill to a Select Committee, but it will also not be reached."

As a matter of fact, it need not evoke any regrets. Even if the motion were reached Dr. Ziauddin would have opposed it forthwith!

* * * *

BUMBLE, INDEED!

We learn from the official organ of the Aligarh University (a weekly journal "edited by the Vice-Chancellor, that one of the two main items connected with the Viceroy's recent visit was the presentation of an address by His Excellency's "Most obedient and Bumble Servants" the members of the University Court.

We congratulate the University authorities. During recent months they can rightly claim at least one constructive achievement to their credit. They have coined a new and expressive word.

And they have illustrated its correct use too.

* * * *

Signor Grandi has renewed assurances that Italy will respect in full the integrity of British Treaty rights in Abyssinia.

As a tentative return no doubt for Britain's willingness to respect in full Italy's rights in brutally outraging the integrity of justice, morality, law etc.

* * * *

But, by the way, what was the occasion for renewing these assurances? What is up?

* * * *

It is semi-authoritatively stated that during the Eden-Ribbentrop conversations there was no reference made to the subject of colonies.

All in good time as the sayin' is and in its due strategical order.

* * * *

Talking of the German claim to colonies our Junior colleague, under the inspiration of a rather eccentric cynic, suggests that since there is a scarcity of unclaimed colonial territory and since, what there is of it is required by Italy and since other Great Powers are too pressed for space themselves to accommodate Germany, they should generously hand over to her the colonies that are still in the useless possession of tiny Portugal.

* * * *

"Nationalist Socialist Germany" declares a Nazi journal, "has without doubt long been recognised as being a master of political propaganda."

Without doubt without the slightest doubt.

* * * *

A businessman took his son to the manager of a large bank and said: "I want you to start my boy in the banking business, first as an office boy, next as messenger, and on up the ladder as bookkeeper, cashier and so on, up to manager."

The manager who was not impressed by the boy, answered: "That's a good idea, but why not start him in your own line?"

"I thought of that," replied the businessman, "but, you see, the boy's not very bright."

Subhas Decides To Ignore Govt. Ban

Futile To Stay Abroad

BADGASTEIN, (By Air Mail)

Mr. Subas Chandra Bose, after giving anxious consideration to suggestions by his friends that he should postpone his return to India in view of the warning given to him that he could not expect to remain at liberty if he went to India, has thought it his duty to return to India, regardless of the consequences.

In this connection Mr. Bose says:—

WEIGHTY ARGUMENTS

Since I received the letter of the British Consul at Vienna I have been deliberating as to what I should do in such circumstances and have also been in consultation with some Indian and European friends, including that great lover of India, M. Romain Rolland. Most of them have expressed the opinion that it would be futile to court imprisonment at this state when the Congress had openly given up Civil Disobedience and they think that I could be of some service to our cause by remaining a free man outside India. They have also expressed concern that my health which has improved greatly since coming to Europe—but which is still far from satisfactory—may again receive a severe setback as result of incarceration, from which it may be difficult to recover. A further consideration has been urged, namely, that since the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, Congressmen have not in many cases been defying official orders calculated to restrict their liberty.

These are weighty arguments, but after giving them the consideration that they deserve, I have been forced to the conclusion that I should adhere to my previous resolve to return home in order to attend the ensuing session of the Lucknow Congress. In coming to this conclusion, I have ignored altogether all personal considerations and have viewed the matter entirely from the point of view of national interest and national duty.

FUTILE TO STAY ABROAD.

If I had felt that I could be of some substantial service to our cause while remaining outside India, I would certainly have postponed my return—in spite of the risk of being misunderstood at home. But I feel that in the present circumstances, I cannot render any substantial service to our cause while remaining in Europe. If I had either sufficient funds at my disposal or sufficient backing from the Congress—my public utility during my stay in Europe would have been much greater than at present. But the executors of the Patel Fund, for reasons which are best known to them, have been sitting tight over that money and the Working Committee of the Congress have declined to vest me with any representative capacity.

Though I have during the last three years endeavoured to advance the cause of India in spite of such difficulties, I have felt that my achievement has been far less than what it should have been, and if I were to continue my stay in Europe, my achievement is not likely to be greater than in the past. In these circumstances, my place is among my countrymen at home. No doubt, the prospect regarding my health in the event of my renewed incarceration is a gloomy one—but that is a prospect which a public man in India will always have to face.

NO SUBMISSION TO THREAT.

There only remains the consideration whether I should defy an official order at a time when the Civil Disobedience as a weapon of mass struggle has been suspended. Official interference with elementary human rights should never be taken lying down. The order (or threat) of the Government of India is a most outrageous one—because when given effect to it will be not only a case of imprisonment without trial but also a case of imprisonment in anticipation of political activity. I would be doing a distinct disservice to the public cause I have endeavoured to serve during the last fifteen years if I were too submit to such a threat. And so far as my past record is concerned, I have never submitted to such official highhandedness, though in pursuance of my principles I have had to suffer not only repeated incarceration but also physical assualt at the hands of the police.

If elementary human rights are refused to us in the manner indicated, in the official letter, it will help to expose the real worth and value of the new Constitution, which has been so much advertised in India and abroad. For all these reasons I have decided to return home.—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL AND OFFICES

(Continued from Page 1.)

looked by those who were clamouring for office acceptance. There are safeguards in Act which protect all services which could not be touched even if the Congress accepted Ministriest.

POSTPONEMENT FAVOURED.

For reasons already stated, namely, that Pandit Jawaharlal might resign and also to have at least a year at their disposal during which time propaganda could be carried on either for or against office acceptance, the majority of the members of the Working Committee, it is reliably understood, favour postponement of consideration to either for one year or six months in which event a special Congress would be called. The next question that the Working Committee would deal with would be the remmondations of the Constitution Sub-Committee and thereis bound to be a regular fight on the question of inclusion of trade Union representation in the Constitution and it is considered possible that Pandit Jawaharlal might not be able to carry the majority of members with him.

STATES SUBJECTC.

The next question which the Working Committee would be considering at Allahabad to-morrow would be the States Peoples question. The States Peoples Conference have again asked the Working Committee to revise its old resolution and declare itself in favour of States subjects and their nterests. The majority of members of the Committee seem to be of the view that in any scheme that may be evovled at a later stage, the States peoples' interests should be safeguarded. They should have similar rights as British Subjects would be given. They should have direct representation in the Central Federal Legislature and should have access to the Federal Court of Appeal. On this question also opposition is expected from one or two members. But it is expected that the last named resolution would be carried without much discussion, as most of the members are in favour of Congress passing such a resolution. Mahatma Gandhi who is staying at Anand Bhuvan is expected to be present at the Working Committee deliberations and if sought would give his advice.

DELHI CONTINGENT FOR ALLAHABAD

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant left by Parcel Express this evening for Allahabad.

Mr. Desai and Pandit Pant will place the view point of the Congress Parliamentary Board before the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which commences to-morrow at Allahabad to take decision on many momentous issues before the Congress.—United Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

Mahatma Gandhi's programme has now been finally decided.

He leaves for Lucknow on the night of April 7, and as heat and dust storms are experienced in Lucknow at this time of the year, Gandhiji will stay in a bungalow opposite to the University buildings, about three miles from Motinagar. Gandhiji is not likely to attend the open session, or, if he does, is not likely to address it.

However, he will be available for advice to the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

UNITE IN FACE OF 'RED' DANGER

Ex-King Alfonso's Appeal To Spanish People

NICE, April 4.

A secret conference of members of the ex-royal family of Spain, presided over by ex-King Alfonso is being held in a hotel here, attended by Prince Juan ex-King's youngest son and his wife, formerly Princess Marie Mercedes of Bourbonsicily. Alfonso said he was considering an open appeal to the Spanish people to unite in the face of the Red daughter. One result of the conference appears to be the reconciliation of Alfonso, and his son Count Covadonga who, it is stated, is expected to visit his father in Rome in a few days.—Reuter's Special.

"HINDENBURG" REACHES DESTINATION

Does 6,875 Miles In 100 Flying Hours

(SPECIAL CABLE)

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4.

"Hindenburg" arrived after covering approximately 6,875 miles in 100 flying hours. The crew was welcomed by representatives of the Brazilian Government at the German Embassy of the Colony.

The "Hindenburg" is expected to start on its homeward journey tomorrow.

STAFF TALKS IN LONDON NEXT WEEK

PARIS, April 4.

General Schweissgutt, Assistant Chief French staff, will lead the French delegation to the staff talks in London, next week. Greatest importance is attached here to the co-operation of the British and French air forces, especially in case of aggression.—Reuter's Special.

Hague Convention Violated?

GENEVA, April 4.

The Abyssinian Government has protested to the League against the air raid on Addis Ababa which it alleges violates the Hague Convention, forbidding bombardment of open undefended towns.

MEN ON SPOT TO JUDGE!

ADDIS ABABA, April 4.

According to a semi-official Abyssinian report the Italian Government has informed Marshal Badoglio and General Graziani that they are empowered to use their own judgment in deciding whether to bomb Addis Ababa, Diredawa and the Addis-Djibouti Railway.

EUROPEANS PANICK-STRIKEN.

DJIBOUTI, April 4.

Following the bombing of Harar and the threatened bombing of Diredawa and Addis Ababa, and due to the Italian advance the European population is leaving Abyssinia. Crowds are arriving at Djibouti by every train from Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

Successful Eye Operation On De Valera

ZURICH, April 4.

The operation on Mr. De Valera's eyes was very successful and his sight has been restored, although the eyes will need careful attention for some time to come.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

QUORAM OCCUPIED.

ASMARA, April 5.

It is authoritatively stated that Quoram now completely occupied by Italians who are ruthlessly mopping up the remnants of the Negus army in the vicinity, while aeroplanes are pursuing the main body of Abyssinians fleeing in disorder southward. It is stated that during yesterday's battle the Italian Air Force dropped 64 tons of explosives and fired many thousands of machine gun rounds.—Reuter.

SOVIET MANCHUKUO SITUATION.

LONDON, April 5.

Violations of the Soviet-Manchukuo Frontier are reported from Hsinking. It is stated that a Soviet military plane, sighted over Mulintau north-east of Pinchiang was forced to return to Soviet territory by a fusillade by the Jap-Manchukuo Frontier gun. Subsequently a Soviet bombing plane made a reconnaissance flight over Heiho and other towns in Manchukuo.—Reuter.

Our Cairo Letter

PRESS FETTERS FOR PALESTINE

Iranian Cabinet Out To Adopt Latin Script

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Palestine Government Gazette of Jerusalem has published the New Press Act. The Act empowers the British High Commissioner for Palestine to close down any paper in Palestine that criticises the Government in any way.

It is officially reported in Tehran that a Bill for adopting the Latin script instead of the Persian one will soon be introduced in the Iranian Cabinet.

Great preparations are going on in Egypt from the Wafd party in connection with the ensuing elections There are seventeen wards in all. Twelve wards are totally in favour of the Wafd party and the remaining five are in favour of the other parties in Egypt.

The British Military Headquarters in Egypt has issued strict orders to the British Air Force not to fly the 'planes near the Italian boundry in the Western Desert, but to practise flying five kilometres inside the Egyptian boundry towards the Desert.

Ban On Haj Film Removed

The Egyptian Government has raised the ban on the "Haj Ceremony" film by Madame Noor Dahaby on condition that during the show the audience should abstain from smoking and sit with utmost reverence. Madam Dahaby is an English lady who embraced Islam and married an Egyptian Mr. Noor Dahaby.

Damascus Merchants' Demand

The situation in Damascus is still unsettled, and the local business has not shown any signs of improvement. The merchants therefore, have sent a petition to the French High Commissioner for Syria to cancel the rent of the shops and houses during the days of disturbances, i.e. from the 15th February up to the end of March 1936; to cancel the demurrage on the goods lying in the customs' office during the days of the riots; and, to do away with the extra interest on the Bills of Exchange, charged by the banks during the period of unrest.

The French Government under the Royal signature of the Sultan of Tunis has prevented the entry of the Egyptian daily "Al-Balagh," of Cairo because the paper had published the full account of the disturbance in Syria.

Iraq Oil Out-Put

The report of the Iraq oil company states that since the working of the oil-fields in Iraq the total amount of production has been 2,055,000 tons. Most of this was sent through the pipe line to Haifa harbour via Tripoli. The greater portion of the oil is sold to France.

Turkish Tobacco Production

The Angora Chamber of Commerce has stated in its report that the total Turkish tobacco product during he year 1935 was 36,000,000 kilograms. Out of this stock 11,000,000 was consumed in Turkey and the remaining 25,000,000 was exported to foreign countries.

STAMPING OUT EMBEZZLEMENT

Russia Decrees Death For Two And Heavy Sentences To Seven

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, April 5.

Death sentences were imposed on two ringleaders of a band guilty of embezzling £20,000 of the Eastern Siberian Trading Office, Irkutsk. Seven others were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment up to ten years. The severity of the punishments is due to an effort to stamp out crimes of this nature recently increasing in Russia.

CANADA'S JOBLESS PROBLEM

Supply Bill Will Provide 50 Million Dollars

(SPECIAL CABLE)

OTTAWA, April 4.

Mr. MacKenzie King stated in the House of Commons that the Supply Bill would be introduced involving an expenditure of over 50 million dollars for creating jobs for the unemployed and for relief works.

Alleged Big Victory Of Italians

4-Day Battle Ends In Rout Of Negus' 40,000 Troops?

PURSUING ARMIES REACH SHORES OF LAKE TSANA?

ROME, April 5.

"There is nothing left for you to do, but to pray for me". The Negus is reported to have telegraphed this message to his wife, after the defeat at Lake Ashangi, according to the Italian press report from Djibouti. As a result of the Italian victory in a four-day battle, the Negus picked up a force of 40,000 men which is now described to be no longer an army but a disorderly mass of fugitives.

The Italians feel the victory has eliminated the last military obstacle to the complete occupation of Ethiopia. The Italians are continuing the pursuit and are reported not only to have reached the shores of Lake Tsana, but entered Quoram on the heels of fleeing Ethiopians.

So gaining command of the important caravan routes to Dessie and into Danakil country, the road to Dessie is now open to Italians along a comparatively flat country.—Reuter.

NEGUS IN FLIGHT

ROME, April 4.

The battle of Lake Ashangi concluded this morning, states a Badoglio communique. All Ethiopian Chiefs commanded by the Negus are in a desperate flight southwards. The entire Air Force is engaged in bombing and machine-gunning the routed masses. —Reuter.

SHORES OF LAKE TSANA REACHED

ROME, April 4.

It is reported the Shores of Lake Tsana have been reached by the Italian right flank columns, which were linked up after the occupation of Gondar and advanced together.—Reuter.

TAKING REFUGE IN BRITISH LEGATION

ADDIS ABABA, April 4.

It is announced that a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps has agreed that all foreigners in the capital do take refuge in the British Legation if the situation becomes more dangerous, in the meanwhile the native population is hurriedly leaving the town for the surrounding forests owing to the fear of air raids which are imminent. All stocks of petrol have been removed. It is learned the railway authorities have reason to believe the bridge carrying the Addis Ababa-Djibouti line across the river Awash would be bombed by the Italians in the near future.—Reuter.

Duce's Review Of Junior Fascist Organisation

ROME, April 4.

Fifty thousand Fascist Balilla, Avantgardisti and other young Italians, ranging from 16 to 18 was reviewed by Sgr. Mussolini on the evening of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the junior Fascist organisation. Dressed in grey and green uniforms with gas-masks hung on the chests, they marched along, via Delimperio, afterwards the Duce speaking from the balcony of the Piazza Venezia told them their organisation was comprising of five million sons of Italy. It was fortunate because their anniversary was coincident with the days redolent of glory for their Fatherland and the moment when their big brothers were grasping their new victory in their healthy fists.—Reuter's Special.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDHYALA)

The new peace proposals of Herr Hitler not to increase the military forces in the Rhineland zone for a temporary period of four months have lessened to a certain extent the growing confusion in the realm of international politics, and imparted steadiness to the conditions of business in the world of finance. The peace proposals, though they had a mixed reception, no doubt afford an opportunity for those interested in establishing the principle of collective security in Europe; but it seems a very doubtful affair how far the European diplomats will meet Hitler's demands, especially as that of the restoration of all the colonies within a reasonable period of time. Politics in the East are also in a ferment, and the disturbances in the Manchurian frontiers are becoming more and more serious.

IMPROVED POLITICAL SITUATION

With a slight easening of the European political situation the markets have evinced in general a brighter sentiment, and the gilt-edged as well as industrials have maintained steady throughout the week. The unfavourable weather prevailing in some of cotton growing areas in U.S.A., and the favourable interpretation of the U. S. Agricultural programme next year, coupled with a persistent and strong demand for spot cotton have imparted strength to the cotton exchanges, with the result that the cotton, (Broach July-August) in the local market is maintained well above the level of Rs. 200 this week. Despite the absence of any stimulating news either from U.S.A. or China, the white metal market remained steady within very narrow limits With a good demand from up-country centres.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND FRANC

The politics of the gold bloc that have been eclipsed during the past few months by the Italo-Abyssinian imbroglio and the military occupation of the Rhineland, etc., have cropped again in this week with the rate of the Bank of France being raised again to 5 per cent from 3 per cent. Being faced with the dilemma of saving the franc or France, the French Goverment are making desperate attempts from time to time on orthodox principles of economics, to save their currency and country. In addition to the general economic deterioration of the country owing to their strict adherence to the gold standard, France is now faced with the problem of increasing her expenditure on defence, for the purposes of protecting herself against the threatened danger from Germany.

The problem of raising fresh loans for defence purposes presents numerous obstacles to the French Government. The gradual fall in the values of the Government securities in Paris Bourse denotes the extent to which the credit of the Government has been impaired internally. As the external credit it is believed that France has already exhausted the £40 million credit recently secured in London, and that there is the possibility of another loan being raised by Paris in London.

And so, despite the denials of M. Reginer that the Government do not either impose a conversion of the rents or a gold embargo, and the constant interference of the British 'control,' the weakness of the franc has become more pronounced this week with the result that there has been an exodus of the yellow metal from Paris to New York.

RAISING OF BANK RATE INEFFECTIVE

In these circumstances the orthodox policy of raising the bank rate to control the exchanges—the efficacy of which has been doubted by many—may not be expected to yield fruitful results, as the attraction to retain the capital in Paris by the inducement of a higher interest, will pale into insignificance when compared with the possibilites of a devaluation of the franc in near future.

APPRECIATION OF DOLLAR AND SILVER POLICY

In the realm of international exchanges, the sterling, while appreciating in terms of Franc, is gradually depreciating in terms of the dollar. The inflationary sentiment gradually subsiding in U.S.A., the upward movement of the dollar has gained momentum at the continuous influx of capital from Europe into U.S.A.

As the dollar is likely to persist in its upward tendency owing to the disturbed political atmosphere in Europe, it may be made as a passing reference that the U. S. Treasury may come forward to accelerate its silver purchasing programme in near future so as to prevent the undue appreciation of the dollar, and as the price of the metal also looks attractive at current levels.

INDIAN MONEY MARKET

Conditions in the Indian money-market continue to remain dull and uninteresting with rate for inter-bank call loans fluctuating between 1/2 and 3/4 per cent. while the funds in the money market are augmented by the excess of Treasury Bill maturities over renewals, and the sales of sterling to the Reserve Bank, the demand for funds in the short-term market, is gradually diminishing as the busy season both in Clive Street and Hornby Road is almost coming to an end. Further there is the absence of any increased demand for funds from Stock Exchange or the commodity markets for settlement purposes. With a gradual return of the funds from upcountry centres to the presidency towns after the busy season, it is very likely that the banks will be glutted with excess reserves, thus forcing the short-term rates to still lower level, even if there be any increase in the sale of Treasury Bills by the Government in the weeks ahead.

TREASURY BILL OPERATIONS

While the money market is thus suffering from the plethora of funds it seems rather curious, the Government have to pay an average of Rs. 0-12-0 per cent. per annum on funds borrowed through the sale of Treasury Bills this weeks, as against Rs. 0-8-8 per cent on the same last week. This sudden rise in the Treasury Bill rate cannot be accounted for by any tight money conditions prevailing in the local market, but may be accounted for by the fact that the banks as well as the public are evincing a luke-warm attitude towards investing in Treasury Bills owing to the ridiculously low returns from them. The gradual decline in the tenders offered during the past few weeks to one crore of rupees this week, clearly shows the apathy of the investing public towards these bills. But now that there is a sudden spurt in the interest rate on these bills, it can be expected that there will be an increase in the volume of tenders next week forcing the rate again to a lower level.

THE GILT-EDGED LOOK TO HIGHER LEVEL

The breathing space given by Herr Hitler for the conditions in the realm of politics to settle at least for a temporary period, and the satisfactory returns of the British Treasury, have imparted strength to the London gilt-edged market with the result that the Indian securities also are heading a rise. The existence of a heavy short interest in the local securities market, and the unhappy experience of the 'Bears' during the past few months, have caused the 'Bears' to cover their sales this week, and hence a rise in the quotation of the 3½ per cent. rupee paper to Rs. 97-14-0 towards the close of the week. Though the short interest in the market continues to remain as large as in the previous months, the "budlee" differences in favour of 'Bulls' have narrowed down a little owing to the fact that some of the institutional investors are coming forward to the market to give delivery of their ready scrip while covering their ready sales with a forward purchase. Barring the political factors, there should be nothing to prevent the onward march of the 3½ per cent. G. P. and other securities to higher levels in the months ahead.

Amy's Disappointment

COLOMB BECHAR April 4.

Amy Mollison is still here. Her departure depends on the arrangements she can make for the transport of her 'plane to Oran for repairs. She was extremely disappointed at having to give up the record attempt.

A LUCKY ESCAPE

ORAN, April 4.

Amy Mollison had a lucky escape when her 'plane was damaged while taking off at Colomb-bechar last night.—Reuter.

"Yorktown" Launched

VIRGINIA April 4.

Mrs. Roosevelt Baptised the new 17,000 ton aircraft carrier "Yorktown", launched here to-day. It costs nearly four million sterling and is the first vessel launched in the naval programme begun under the Roosevelt administration. Two similar ships are being built. —Reuter's Special

A Look Round The World

The Unhealthy Boom

REARMAMENT THE MAIN REASON

Those who are most at fault naturally tend to make lightest of their failings and it is, therefore, not surprising that, in the midst of the great wave of rearmament which has enveloped every country, Nazi Germany should recently have taken great trouble to minimise the threat from the mass rearmament which is dominating industry. Against the warning voices—including that of the League of Nations Committee of Experts—which show how closely the 'economic recovery" in several countries is connected with rearmament, the German Institute for Trade Research makes strenuous but unconvincing efforts to prove that rearmament and the world trade in arms are of completely minor importance and that it is an injustice to the peaceful powers of industry to talk about a boom in armaments. This attempt may be partly due to Germany's consciousness of the sin of having at least started the armaments race in Europe, but it is also attributable to the intention of making the world believe, by a particularly peaceful demonstration, that Nazi Germany is far from describing economic recovery as a consequence of rearmament!

SHAM RECOVERY.

Unfortunately the actual world economic situation shows only too clearly the real nature of this "economic recovery" which has been evident for months and which has gradually spread to one country after another. Mussolini would be more than naive if he really tried to hide the fact that Italian industry has been working full speed ahead for the war in Abyssinia, although it is obviously in his best interests to make this procedure appear as harmless as possible.

The figures given below clearly show the trend of world economic recovery, and demonstrate that the improvements in the world position are to a large extent only stages in the armaments race. A timely recognition of this fact may perhaps prevent these stages in re-armament from becoming stages towards a new world war.

The League of Nations index figures for quantitative world trade (1929 equal 100) were 73.9 in 1932, 74.9 in 1933 and 75.3 in 1934. It should be noted first of all that the world's total foreign trade in 1935 was 2 per cent. or at most 3 per cent. higher than in 1934, but that the world trade in material of war in 1935 was at least 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. up on the 1934 figure. Let us now turn to the production figures. The world output of iron was 17.2 per cent. higher in 1935 than in 1934 and 85.5 per cent. higher than in 1932. After the United States, Germany shows the greatest increase in production since 1932. The world production of steel rose by 20.2 per cent. in 1935 as against 1934 and 94.1 per cent. against 1932, and again Germany registered, the second largest increase. The world production of zinc was 13.2 per cent. higher in 1935 than in 1934 and 70.9 per cent. higher than in 1932; the corresponding figures for world coal output are 3.4 per cent. and 18.3 per cent., and for world oil production 8.5 per cent. and 24.4 per cent. The 1935 figures for world production of a number of other raw materials important from the armament point of view are not yet to hand.

FALL IN WORLD STOCK.

Even more instructive are the developments as regards world stocks, which, in spite of the very considerable increases in new production have on the whole fallen appreciably, thus showing that consumption has risen more than is evident from the increased figures of production. World stocks of copper had fallen by about 20 per cent. at the end of 1935, although there has only been a very slight fall in new production; the international demand for copper for rearmament led to an increase of about 30 per cent. in prices last year as compared with the previous year. The stocks of lead had fallen at the end of 1935 by about 10 per cent. (prices rising by more than 60 per cent). In spite of considerably increased production, the world stocks of zinc fell by about 25 per cent. compared with the previous year, prices rising to 25 per cent. above the current price at the end of 1934. No considerable supply of tin is in existence as the demand was so high that the international zinc cartel increased its production quotas from 45 per cent. to 80 per cent. in the middle of 1935 and to 90 per cent. at the beginning of December 1935. There are also no large world stocks of iron and steel, the immense amounts produced are at once transformed into material of war. The same trend is evident for a number of war materials of secondary importance—decrease in world stocks all along the line with a general increase in prices.

BOOM IN ARMS MARKET.

We give below an international survey which shows that practically all quotations reached, in the middle of February, 1936, a record level at a breath taking rate (reminiscent of the best periods for international speculation) from the very low levels which were practically universal at the end of 1934 and the beginning of 1935. The following are quotations for the shares of actual armaments manufacturers: Germany: Vereinigte Stahlwerke 82.50 (39.25 in December, 1934); Rheinische Stahlwerke 113.50 (84.25 in December 1934). (As the Krupp works are a family concern, its shares are not quoted on the stock exchange, so that it is unfortunately impossible to see how the prospects of this firm—the largest armaments company in Germany—have been estimated by speculators). Belgium: Ougree Marihaye 860 (580 in December, 1934); Providence 14,925 (7,775 in December 1934); United States: U. S. Steel 53 (28.5 in March 1935); Bethlehem Steel 54.5 (23.75 in March 1935); France: Schneider-Creusot 1,608 (1,330 in December 1934); Longwy 274 (160 in December 1934), Homecourt 413 (252 in December 1934); Great Britain: Vickers £25 (£9.7½ in March 1935); Babcock-Wilcox £54.3 £39.9 in June 1934). The rise in oil shares since the end of 1934 and beginning of 1935 until February 1936 is equally remarkable; Shell from 2.2 dols. to 4.5 dols., Royal Dutch from 125 to 243, Standard Oil from 37 to 59½, Anglo-Persian from 2 to 4¼, Comp. Francaise du Petrole from 608 to 688. And finally the increase in copper shares over the same period: Belg. Katanga from 1,430 to 3,160, American Anaconda from 9 1/8 to 30 3/8; Kenncott from 15 to 34 1/4; International Nickel from 23 to 48 3/4; British Rio Tinto from 13 7/8 to 20 3/4.

"BLOODY INTERNATIONAL" BUSY.

These figures need no comments. There is no point in trying to deny this deadly international combination of falling stocks, increasing production, considerable price increases and rising quotations on the stock exchange. Rearmament is the reason for an unhealthy boom, which slightly affects the other parts of industry and which is no real measure of recovery because the purchasing power of the masses remains practically unchanged. Industry is still groaning under the burden of the crisis—only the bloody International is working day and night at top speed. It is in the line with the lack of scruple of the Fascist inciters to war to try to make the world believe that world trade is improving in peaceful competition and that rearmament is of completely minor importance, but the facts prove the contrary! (IFTU).

NEW HOME FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Bigger Edifice Than Palace Of Versailles Costs £1,000,000

GENEVA, (By Mail).

A dazzling—white £1,000,000 building— larger than the Palace of Versailles—standing in its own park and over-looking the lake of Geneva.

This is the new home of the League of Nations into which the League Secretariat will move.

For 15 years, the League has occupied a rather shabby hotel, formerly the Hotel National. It became the League's home after its removal from London to Geneva.

This building is now up for sale. Its work is over although many will regret its passing, for it will be a long time before diplomats and officials will become accustomed to the magnificent new home of the League.

It is so large that a special underground railway has been built from one end to the other in order to carry books and papers between the various departments.

Later this half-mile private "tube" may be converted to carry passengers as well.

The outstanding features of the building are its immense size and its beautiful site. It stands among trees in a park just above the Lake of Geneva. Across the lake, from the terrace of the Assembly Hall, there is one of the most beautiful panoramas in Europe, with Mont Blanc and the snow-capped Alps of Savoy behind the blue waters, and the green hills bordering the lake.

FOUR YEARS TO BUILD.

The decision to construct a new building for the League Secretariat was taken in 1926. After a great deal of difficulty with both the site and the plans, the foundation stone was laid on September 7, 1929. Four years later, the structure of the building was completed, and its equipment has already taken two years. Although the Secretariat is now to move, the building will not be finished for many months.

The last part to be completed will be £400,000 library wing, the gift to the League of Mr. John D. Rockfeller, Jr., this library will hold two million books. Other statistics about the building are equally imposing.

To walk round the outside of the building is a stroll of more than a mile. There are 900 offices. They are heated by 35 miles of pipes and have 23,000 square yards of linoleum on the floors. There will be 950 telephones and the cleaning staff will have to polish the handles of 1,700 doors and clean 1,630 windows.

Among the furnishings of the principal offices and committee rooms are rich and costly gifts from more than twenty nations. These include carpets from Persia, rare woods from Australia, tapestry from Austria and sculpture from Greece.—Reuter.

NEW MEMBERS FOR GENEVA

Hedjaz And Saudi Arabia To Join League

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail)

It is reported in Cairo papers that the League of Nations will accept the membership of Hedjaz and Saudi Arabia.

The Turkish budget for the coming financial year is £216,880,000 that is it has increased by £1,188,000 from that of the last year. From the surplus amount the Government has sanctioned £6,00,000 for defence and £350,000 for the improvement of agriculture, £150,000 for education and £800,000 for journalism.

The French Government had deposited £3,000,000 in the Central Turkish Republic's Bank at Angora with a view to buy coal and iron from the Turkish Government.

The total amount earned by the Iraq Government through the exportation of dates, corn and other things is £4,300,873.

There was a great disturbance between the Assyrians and the Iraq Government. The Iraq Government forces attacked the Assyrians and drove them away from Iraq. The matter was reported to the League of Nations and the League settled that the Iraq Government should pay £250,000 as compensation to the Assyrians.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

A report from Mecca states that this year the total number of the pigrims who attended the Haj ceremony were 50,000 from Arabia (mostly from Najed) and 30,000 from the Islamic world. The num ber of pilgrims from the various countries is; Egypt 5,500; India, 10,500; Morocco, 2,000; Iran and Iraq 2,000; Java 5,000 and the rest from other countries.

The Egyptian Government has appointed Abd-ur-Rahman Az-Zam as an ambassador for Iran Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Egyptian and the Iraq Governments officialny inaugurated the new telephone line between Iraq and Egpyt. The charges for phoning during the day time are Rs. 8 for three minutes and the same rate is charged for six minutes at nigh.

The Minister for Education in Egypt has sanctioned £180,000 for physical training of Egyptian students.

Oscar Speck In Burma

RANGOON, April 5.

Mr. Oscar Speck, a German, who is travelling round the world in an eighteen-foot canoe, arrived here from Bassein. Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Speck said: "My journey is a sporting one and canoeing is a well-known sport in Germany. I wish India and Burma would take up this sport."

He was much struck by the generosity and hospitality shown to him by the Burmese and Arakanese people throughout his route.—A.P.

(From Our Correspondent).

MAHABLESHWAR, (My Mail)

In the premises of the Marathi High School, the Mahableshwar public along with the Taluka Development Agricultural Association gave Pansupari and farewell addresses to Mr. V. B. Khaire, Mahalkari, who is transferred from here to Yawal, E. Kandesh, as acting Mamlatdar. Col. B. Shah, I.M.S., presided.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

CHANDRODAYA MILL-WORKERS STRIKE

Fresh Labourers To Replace Strikers?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

Informations received from reliable sources indicate that 112 workers of the Chandrodaya Mills of Viramgam have struck work owing to the dismissal of the foreman of the weaving department by the mill authorities.

In spite of the endeavours of the authorities no compromise has been arrived at. Authorities are trying to replace the strikers by fresh labour, it is said, imported from Ahmedabad.

WALK OUT IN JAMKHANDI ASSEMBLY

Sequel To Introduction Of New Income Tax Measure

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, (By Mail)

The Rajesaheb of Jamkhandi opening the State Assembly session on the morning of Thursday last reviewed the events of the last year. In the course of his speech he maintained the necessity of continuing the ordinance against Kanada in the State.

The Diwan in his opening speech said that censure motions were not unlawful but were practically undesirable. The questions over the Revenue Member introduced in the budget. Pressmen were asked to submit reports for censorship.

As a protest against the newly introduced income tax bill which came up before the House, Dr. Hulyalkar and other members walked out. Dr. Hulyalkar appealed to the Government to withdraw the bill. Mr. Shivajirao Kulkarni in a forceful speech asked the Government not to impose new taxes on the subjects. But the bill eventually passed by a huge majority.

The Law Member's bill regarding Widows' Property Act was referred to a select committee.

PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Sapru, Declines Invitation

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was invited to join as a delegate from the British Group of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs to attend the sixth conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which is to be held at Yosemite Park, California, from August 15 to 20 this year. Sir T. B. Sapru has expressed his inability to attend.

Subjects which would come under the purview of Conference are: Japanese economic expansion in world markets; the U. S. A. economic recovery programme; economic development and national policy of the Soviets; national reconstruction and economic development in China; the changing balance of political forces in the Pacific.

The Conference would discuss questions from a scientific viewpoint and not for making recommendations of policy.

THE NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT

(Continued from Page 6.)

contract. They should have, no doubt, and it is a pity that they didn't. But it should also be remembered that there is a wide feeling that an Indian concern could hardly hope to get such a big contract from the authorities. Anyway, let the great national importance of this huge contract be realised by all Indian leaders, publicists and legislators as well as by the industrialists. Let there be a very strong and country-wide agitation for staying the hands of the authorities from placing the contract with any of the four firms which have already tendered for it. Let, in the meantime, a strong Indian Syndicate be formed for undertaking the work. The delay of some months or even a year or two for the purpose, if necessary, will not matter, for high authorities have repeatedly said that the present bridge was good and safe enough for several years more. Let Bombay, which has always led in industrial matters, take the initiative, and lead in the matter of agitation as well as in that of the formation of an Indian Syndicate. Bombay is capable of doing both, and the country will look to it for inspiration. Let the Bombay papers take up the matter and give the lead in the matter of saving a contract estimated at over two and a quarter crores of rupees going out of India by its not being given to a purely Indian concern. India is too poor to lose the money, and so many of her children are starving for want of scope and work.

BELL TO ACT FOR BRABOURNE

Bombay Governor To Go On Leave For Four Months

H. E. Lord Brabourne has authorised the announcement that he intends to take four months' leave on account of urgent private affairs and that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the leave.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Robert Bell, at present Member of the Executive Council, to fill the acting vacancy during His Excellency's absence on leave.

WORLD CONGRESS OF YOUTH

Will Be Held At Geneva Next August

World Congress of Youth will be held in Geneva from 31st August to 7th September, 1936, under the auspices of the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the Congress are:—

To provide an opportunity for youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organisation of peace;

To discuss concrete possibilities of co-operation of youth of all countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, to attain those ends: and

To strengthen the links between the organisations of youth themselves and between youth and the League of Nations Societies.

India is entitled to send 30 delegates to this Congress through the League of Nations Unions in this country.

The fee for each delegate is 5 Swiss francs.

For further information, please apply to Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Hon. Secretary, Indian League of Nations Union, Bombay Presidency, Bombay 1.—A. P.

Ankola's Leader Released

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, April 4.

Mr. Ram Naik, a prominent no-tax leader of Ankola who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, released from Belgaum Central Prison on Thursday.

On his release he saw Mr. Rangrao Divekar and discussed with him about the distressed condition of the peasants of Ankola who took part in the last C. D. movement and whose lands have been forefeited to Government. He left Belgaum for Hubli on his way to Ankola.

SHIVAJI MEETING CANCELLED

A meeting was arranged under the auspices of Karnatak Maharastra Mandal, Dharwar, on the 5th instant with Mr. Phatak, retired Sub-Judge in the chair when Mr. S. R. Sukthankar, author of Marathi booklet on "The Mission of Shivaji's Life" was to address on "The Death of Afjalkhan". In view of Pt. Jawaharlal's explanation published in the "Chronicle," the meeting has been cancelled.

Govt. Of India Must Take Drastic Action

Federation Of Indian Chambers Urges Retaliation Against Anti-Indian Laws Abroad

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce resumed its session and a resolution moved from the chair regarding the constitution of Port Trusts was adopted.

The Federation viewed with serious concern the present working policy of the Port Trust Administrations in regard to the Indianisation of higher Port Trust charges, the purchase of stores and general administration and expressed the opinion that the grievances in the above respects were of the minority on the board's of the port trusts.

The Federation, therefore, emphatically urged Government to amend the constitutions of the port trusts so as to provide a statutory Indian majority on the boards to enable them to carry on administrations in the best interests of the country.

The next resolution which was put from the chair and adopted, impressed on the Government the necessity of collection and publication of complete methods of competition of non-Indian industrial enterprises and concerns operating in India to enable the country to comprehend the problems relating to the establishment and growth of Indian concerns behind the Tariff Wall.

NEED OF RETALIATION.

Mr. Sidhva moved that the Federation views with apprehension the Lukewarm attitude of the Government of India in regard to anti-Indian laws passed in foreign countries and British colonies, the most recent cases being those of the Governments of Zanzibar and Iraq.

By the resolution he wished to point out the extreme desirability of taking steps for protecting and safeguarding Indian nationals and their interests abroad and in case any such discriminatory laws are passed by any foreign Government the Government of India should immediately retaliate.

Mr. Sidhva said unless the Government of India takes drastic action in this matter, the position would gradually worsen.

Mr. B. R. Gupta said owing to the disinterestedness of the Government of India in the past there were now very few places under the sun where Indians were welcome while foreigners found India as the safest place for exploitation.

The resolution was passed.

STOP EVICTION OF CHETTYYARS.

On the motion of Mr. N. G. Jasani the House also passed a resolution urging the Government of India to recommend to the Burma Government to drop proceedings of eviction of Chettyars from lands in Minbu district, Upper Burma.

Another resolution which was passed urged the Government of India to undertake legislation to make registration of 'lis pendens' compulsory.

SUGAR RESEARCH.

Lala Shriram moved that the Government of India having imposed an excise duty of rupee 1/5 per cwt on sugar manufactured by factories operating by the "vacuum pan" process, the Federation is of opinion that more rapid and intensive steps should be taken by the Central Government through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and by Provincial Governments to raise the standard of cultivation of cane both as to quality and quantity by the establishment of cane nurseries in all cane-growing provinces in which canes of high sucrose content and early and late ripening varieties should be propagated for wide distribution to ryots for seed, by dissemination of informatin as to the best methods of cultivation, manuring and irrigation, by extension of the canal system or assistance in well sinking, by research as to the methods of combating cane diseases and pests and by the provision of better roads so that cane cultivation costs may decrease and producion increase for the benefit of ryot and manufacturer, enabling the industry to compete effectively with foreign countries before the expiry of the period of protection to the industry. The Federation considers that at least two annas per cwt out of the proceeds of the excise duty should be allotted for these purposes as recommended by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Federation further suggests that the Government should carry on intensive research work for the proper utilisation of molasses.

Lala Shriram congratulated the Government on the efforts so far made with a view to improving the Sugar Industry and providing cheap sugar consumes. He mentioned the creation of the technical institute at Cawnpore for sugar research. He suggested model farms in various parts of the country to find out the best variety of cane suitable to the climatic and soil conditions of particular areas. He criticised the activities of Directors of agriculture who in several cases became agents of profit-making in the matter of manufacturing artificial manure, etc. He suggested the extraction of alcohol from molasses and hoped that Government would not sleep over the matter, so that when the time came for the next Tariff Board inquiry it might be possible for the industry to withstand any onslaugh on the percentage of protection.

Messrs. Dahanukar and K. Santanam further supported the resolution which was passed.

The outgoing President, Mr. Padampat Singhania, and the new President, Mr. Khaitan, gave lunch parties yesterday and to-day respectively to the delegates and many members of the legislatures.—A.P.

"DUFFERIN" CADETS

Mr. G. L. Mehta moved: The Federation urges the Government of India to take immediate and effective steps in order to ensure that shipping companies engaged in the coastal trade of India be under an obligation to take at least two "Dufferin" cadets in each of their vessels as apprentices for training and also employ

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 5.)

1906 1936

THIRTY odd years of "NATIONAL" service is an achievement of no small magnitude; it is a record which has very few parallels in the history of Life Assurance in this country. We are proud to say that we have, during this period, paid a sum exceeding Rs. 1,45,00,000/- by way of claims to our numerous policyholders and their beneficiaries, and have thus been instrumental in saving thousands of homes, from the two great evils of want and destitution.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO., LD., (Head Office: CALCUTTA.)

BOMBAY BRANCH:

National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Reduce Military Expenditure To Pre-War Level

(Continued from Page 16.)

Prior to 1930-31, the Railways were able to contribute to the General Revenues. In 1930-31, the first signs of their deficit working manifested themselves by a loss of 5.19 crores, and they had to draw during that year upon the Reserves to the extent of 10.93 crores, to pay the interest charges and the contribution to the General Revenues; since then, they have been experiencing losses, and on the estimates of the Railway Member, the General Revenues of India would be losing 30 3/4 crores of rupees at the end of the financial year 1936-37 by way of non-receipt of contribution; in addition to this the Railway Depreciation funds depreciated by 32.74 crores since 1929-30, while the whole of the General Reserve has disappeared.

In spite of repeated requests from the Indian commercial community, the Railway Board is following the freight policy which was once dictated in the past by considerations of the import trade of India. India, with its vast population and long distances, affords a profitable field for the railways to so adjust their freight policy as to stimulate greater internal trade; the rate structure has not taken any notice of the precipitous fall in the prices of primary products which generally compete in the world markets. The exportable commodities of India are labouring under this handicap of transport facilities.

The motor transport, of which the railways have made a grievance, constitutes, to my mind, a healthy competition to the railways. If the motor owners as business men find it profitable, even after payment of a heavy duty on petrol, licence fees and municipal taxes, to carry goods at a cheaper rate, I fail to understand why the railways, with an elaborate administration, should not find it profitable to offer cheaper freight rates and stimulate greater trade movement. I may also refer to the handicap under which the merchants suffer owing to the nature of the railway risk notes. These notes require drastic modification.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MASSES

The Finance Member to the Government of India, in presenting his budget proposals for the year 1936-37, gave an impression of the country returning to normal conditions after the long term of depression to which it was subjected. In all other countries, the prosperity of the Government reflects the prosperity of the country; but in India, it does not reflect an improvement in the economic condition of the masses.

Those who know their country intimately can trace the slight improvement that has taken place in the economic condition of the masses to firstly, the protection given to the three main industries, namely the cotton, textile, iron and steel and sugar, which have in their turn stimulated greater employment in the country; secondly, the money that has come into the hands of the people during the last four years as a result of the export of gold on an average of 60 crores of rupees a year against India's former purchase of, on an average, 30 crores a year. This has resulted in the country getting an extra amount of 260 crores in the hands of its population without any appreciable increase in the production of primary or manufactured articles. This might reflect in the greater flow of money in the hands of the public without a corresponding improvement in the creation of new wealth.

It is indeed a happy sign that the devaluation of India's currency is no longer considered to be in the entire interest of the industrialists. It is a weapon which is being fully utilised by raw-producing countries in the world for purposes of developing their export trade. India's relations with the United Kingdom to which she is wedded—willingly or unwillingly—preclude the possibility of the Government of India accepting the suggestion of devaluation of the Indian currency, as such a step directly comes in conflict with the interests of the United Kingdom in India's market. I am fully conscious of the disability of the present Government of India to move in the right direction but I feel it my duty to state as my conviction that there are several directions in which the salvation of the present helpless condition of the masses lies. I would ask the Government to consider another suggestion so often made by responsible people representing the commercial and industrial interests in the country regarding a substantial expansion of currency which would enable Provincial Governments to inaugurate capital expenditure schemes thereby giving employment not only to the masses but even solving, to some extent, the question of unemployment of the middle classes in the Provinces. The Provincial Governments are not in a position at present with their crippled finances to launch upon any bold scheme of giving employment to educated classes in the country and the Government of India's action towards expansion of currency would help them all.

FISCAL POLICY

Proceeding the speaker said:—

The policy of tariff protection of the Government of India, based on certain principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission, requires a complete modification in view of the experience gained by the country during the last 15 years. I fail to understand the wisdom of the Government of India in doggedly adhering to the three fundamental conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission for grant of protection to indigenous industries, when they have before them the examples of the United Kingdom and Japan dominating the world with their products of textile industry without a pound of cotton grown in their territory and the United States of America surpassing all countries in their rubber manufactures without an ounce of rubber tapped from an American tree.

During the discussion on the Finance Bill, the Finance Member stated that by following a policy of protection to indigenous industries, the consumers are losing 34 crores of rupees in case of their requirements of cotton textiles and sugar alone. Coming as it does from a responsible officer of the Crown in India, it confirms the belief generally held in this country that the Britishers have two sets of standards—one for their own country and the other for countries under their political or economic control—in judging the utility of the policy of protection. The United Kingdom which was following the principle of free trade when it suited her requirements, has thrown those principles overboard beyond salvation, and she is now following a very active policy of protective tariff under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, whereby a number of items of import are subjected to prohibitive duties ranging from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. To trot out the consumers' interests in India in season and out is to ignore the basic principles of economy.

RESERVE BANK

Besides the progressive policy of tariff protection, the Government of India should modify their Fiscal policy thereby encouraging industrial finance in this country, through the Reserve Bank of India. Unless the Bank, with the credit of this country at its back, comes forward to supply finance for the industrial development of the country, it may not be possible for the indigenous industries to utilise the dormant financial resources of the country.

The inauguration of the Reserve Bank has created many a sanguine hope in the minds of the people. They look forward to an organised attempt by the Bank to overhaul the whole credit structure in the country. India has, from times immemorial, a special feature in the existence of countless indigenous banking houses which handle practically the whole of the internal trade of India. The Bank will have, therefore, to seriously tackle the question of linking these indigenous bankers with its working with a view to afford cheaper remittance facilities to stimulate greater internal trade transactions.

CREATE RURAL CREDIT

Another direction in which the working of the Reserve Bank can directly be made to affect the life of the agriculturist is towards creating rural credit for the millions of agriculturists, who are at present under the influence of the sowcars in the mofussil. The attempts of the Provincial Governments in enacting debt relief laws purported to give relief to agriculturists and landholders are sure to meet with a failure and may also result in destroying the credit which used to be available to agriculturists in the mofussil. The conditions of rural credit demand that there should be legislation on certain well-recognised principles of equity and justice with a proper safeguard against usurious interest and the Reserve Bank of India is expected to advise the Central Government towards enacting legislation on an all-India basis which would fully take into consideration the existence of sowcars and moneylenders in the mofussil.

OTTAWA TRADE AGREEMENT

I would like to refer to the recent decision taken by the Legislative Assembly regarding the determination of the Ottawa Trade Agreement, and though on the merit of the case, it is the only decision possible, I feel it my duty to express from this platform the gratefulness of the Indian commercial community to the non-official Members of the Assembly for deciding to terminate the Agreement, and recommending to Government an investigation of the possibility of entering into new bilateral trade agreements with her customers with a view to develop India's export trade in agricultural commodities.

The Alliance That Signs Away Lives Of Men

(Continued From Page 6)

nor the tattered Covenant of the League.

If France Is Attacked

In that event, should we be bound by this alliance with France?

If she involves herself in war, must we, too, fight to retain one kind of Fascist dictatorship in Vienna, rather than another? As yet, this alliance is only a draft.

In vain does Mr. Eden plead that it is purely "defensive." If ever France has to defend her frontier, it will be because of the policy she has chosen to follow from 1919 to this day, from the invasion of the Ruhr down to her present refusal to negotiate.

One cannot isolate a frontier and proclaim peace across its forts and guns, while the rest of Europe seethes in oppression and strife.

If France is ever attacked it will be because she upheld the intolerable burdens of a dictated peace and closed her ears to the cry for revision. She will be in danger because her fortresses defend all the privileges that the Haves withhold from the Havenots.

If under this allegiance Britain and France fight together, it will not be to defend the orchards of Kent and the vineyards of Burgundy: the stake will be the raw materials of Africa, the markets of Asia, and the map drawn with bayonets at Versailles.

A One-Day Strike

From this entanglement let Mr. Baldwin extricate himself if he can. There is in the country no majority for the alliance.

If the Labour Party has the spirit that our peril demands, it can rouse the alarmed and bewildered masses, and sweep from power a Premier whom no one trusts.

Its spokesmen in the Commons have declared their opposition to this alliance. In the name of the young men whose lives it pawns to France, the Party should pledge itself in words that will rouse every worker, every mother and wife, to active and uncompromising resistance.

But it must not postpone resistance till war overtakes us. It should warn the Government that it must expect not co-operation, but opposition, when it rearms for this war of the Allies.

And before the Government can ratify this promise to repeat the massacre of 1914, the Party should mobilise the whole working population in a one-day strike. Words will not shake this halter from our necks. We must prove our will to act.

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FRONTIER WATCH AND WARD COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Staig, a member of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Watch and Ward expenditure on the Frontier, it is understood that the work of the Commission has been postponed 'sine die.'

Col. Parsons, another member, takes charge of the office of the A.G.G., Baluchistan from Mr. Wingate.—United Press.

Protest Against Removal Of Jain Idols

JUBBULPORE, April 5.

In order to express their profound regret at the removal of the five precious idols of their 'Tirthankaras,' from the Digamber Jain temple at Ranumantal, Jubbulpore, the Jains of Jubbulpore have decided to give up the programme of holding a public meeting and a procession on the occasion of the Mahabeer Jayanti (the Birth Day of Lord Mahabeer,) which falls today. They will, however, perform 'puja' in their temples.—United Press.

Chegue To Be Seized In Forgery Case

JUBBULPORE, April 5.

At the resumed hearing of the sensational case, in which Mr. Devi Prasad Varma, public prosecutor, Chairman of District Council and President of the Municipal Committee, Bilaspur, is being prosecuted in the court of Mr. K. P. Shrivastava, Magistrate, First Class, Bilaspur, on charges of alleged cheating and forgery, on the strength of a complaint filed against him by an Anglo-Indian gentleman named Mr. Gilapsy, the complainant applied to the court to seize a cheque on which the accused had forged his (complainant's) signature. The cheque was drawn on the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. The court asked the complainant to deposit Rs. 50 to defray expenses in this connection which was done.—United Press.

An Amraoti message says the Aryasamaj Varshi Kotsave Arya Conference and the yearly sitting of the C. P. Berar Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, which were to have been held at Easter at Amraoti have been postponed.

CHECKING COLLIERY FIRES

Mine Rescue Stations To Be Established In Coal Fields

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Among the important amendment proposed to be made in the Indian Mines Act, 1925, to check the menace of spreading fires in coal mines is a new Provision which empowers the Governor General-in-Council to provide for the establishment of mine rescue stations in the coal-fields, for the allocation of the expenses among the mine-owners and for their recovery.

The contemplated charges were discussed at an informal conference held in Delhi on 19th February last between the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India and the representatives of the Government of Bihar and Orissa and the leading organizations of mine owners, managers, and mining labour.

The proposed amendments will be incorporated in the Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 6th April.

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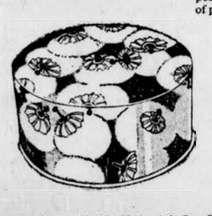

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OUR LONDON LETTER

The Rhineland Crisis

FRANCO-BRITISH DIFFERENCES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON (By Air Mail)
March 28.

The international crisis, created by the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, is deepening. Yet, the British public was the least concerned with it during the week. Its mind was diverted towards the launching of the "Queen Mary" and the Grand National which Reynoldstone won for the second time in succession yesterday at Eintree. Political fireworks were thus left safely to the custody of the Ministers in Whitehall and all the sundry who adorn the benches of what has been described by the "Daily Mirror" as Britain's "Talkie House."

Forced by the two Oppositions in Parliament, the Prime Minister agreed to have a debate on the Foreign situation on Thursday afternoon. There has been an overshadowing fear in the House that Britain is steadily being committed to France, as it was in 1914, without a frank declaration as to her undertakings. The debate justified this fear. Critics of the Government in Parliament who entertain these fears, as those who compose the vast mass of British citizens, have been making a vigorous attack on the recent Government White Paper on defence, taking their stand that there should be no military alliances on the Continent, that there should be no foreign troops in the Rhineland, especially Italian detachments, and they further suggest that a real attempt should be made to get a new start in Europe.

LLOYD GEORGE'S REMINDER

In the House of Commons, Major Attlee, Mr. Hugh Dalton and others of the Labour Party made this abundantly clear on behalf of the Labour Party. Mr. Lloyd George was also another member of the House who suspected that secret agreement is being arrived at by the militarists of Britain and those of France, which will soon bring disaster in the shape of another conflagration. He reminded the House and particularly Mr. Eden that the steps that are being taken at the present moment are similar to those which were taken prior to the last War. This is a justifiable criticism of the Government's foreign policy, which pulled the League of Nations members together enough indefinitely to adjourn in the belief that the Geneva machinery desired to keep the door open for Hitler to come to an understanding. Matters had reached a climax on Monday last when the British Government wanted to put off the League Council meeting once more in order to hold it after Hitler's envoy, Herr Ribbentrop, had returned to London after consulting his chief in Berlin.

This resulted in hurried conferences among the other League Powers, particularly between the French and the representatives of the Little Entente. They forestalled the British effort by holding the Council meeting as arranged and then adjourned indefinitely. Thus when Ribbentrop stepped off the afternoon aeroplane at Croydon that day, it was to find that the international party from which he had promised himself so much fun, had mostly gone home. He was, therefore, left to pursue his negotiations with Mr. Anthony Eden direct, with the other Powers standing very much aloof.

FRENCH FEARS

It is now a matter of common knowledge that the immediate effect of the clash of views between England and France on the League Council has been the disillusionment of a number of States which had co-operated in sanctions against Italy in the hope that the League would stand together when confronted with a more difficult test. All these States, who are on the German frontiers, are now reported to be waiting in terror wondering which treaty Hitler will next choose to violate, while the pro-Nazi element in Austria, Poland, Jugoslavia and Rumania is strengthened by Hitler's success in driving a wedge between England and France. The French case is that the Locarno Powers' Memorandum was their reply to Germany's violation of Locarno; that compared with the gravity of Germany's action, if anything, it was a feeble reply; that it must be accepted by Germany, at least in its essentials, or else be rejected, in which case the Locarno Powers may devise other means of responding to Germany's treaty violation. France contends, in other words, that it is not for Germany to substitute for this Memorandum an entirely new set of proposals, brought to London by Herr Ribbentrop because it would simply mean that Britain and the other Locarno Powers had made a clean slate of Germany's treaty violation—a dangerous precedent to set up. This feeling in France is bound to lead to a strong movement in favour of consolidating on the old pre-war basis the alliances with Poland, the Little Entente, and Russia.

The British press has made references to the Ruhr occupation, and to other past sins of France. To this France has pointed out that the Ruhr occupation was condemned by the French electorate in 1924, that it was followed by Locarno, which marked an important step towards Franco-German reconciliation, and that, with the exception of the brief Tardieu period, all the French Governments between 1925 and 1933 made concession after concession to Germany. If anti-French propaganda has to look for arguments as far back as 1923, then the anti-French case can hardly be a very strong one and it is easier to find some very much more recent anti-German arguments. But, whatever may have been the fault of France in relation to Germany, the fact remains that Nazi Germany now stands for war, while democratic France stands for peace.

MR. EDEN'S SPEECH

The cussedness with which Hitler is pursuing his defiant policy has forced Mr. Eden to admit the French argument. His speech in the House therefore tended towards condemning Hitler and his policy, which has naturally given a momentary satisfaction. I say momentary satisfaction deliberately since neither France nor Belgium has any more faith in British international tactics. The "Honest" broker, is being found out to be a man who desires to put his feet on two stones. A Government which has professed to have taken a leading part in applying Sanctions against Italy over the Abyssinian dispute has now come forward to take a leading part in suggesting that Italy should be asked to send soldiers to form an international neutral force to guard the Rhine! The question arises as to why Britain and other members of the League denounced Italy as an aggressor for invading Abyssinia. However, the proposal of having Italian soldiers has led to the belief that Great Britain has propounded a scheme of buying Italian support against Hitler by agreeing to a peace satisfactory to Italy in Abyssinia.

FARCE OF GERMAN ELECTION

Now, for the moment, all is quiet on the political horizon in this country, since everybody is waiting askenly for to-morrow's poll in Germany, on which depends Hitler's future attitude towards the present entanglement. But, there is hardly any need for to-morrow's election result. Hitler is bound to get "unanimous vote in the so-called German election as each elector is to be presented with a ballot paper headed "Reichstag for Freedom and Peace." Under this will stand a list of Nazi leaders and a circle in which the vote is to be recorded by means of a cross Those who are opposed to Hitler's selection can only spoil the voting paper. They cannot vote against them. I am told that spoilt ballot papers are not to be counted and those who are to spoil the voting paper by handing in an empty envelope or by scribbling across the circles or tearing up the voting paper are likely to be noted down as hostile to the State at once. A vote who tears up the paper runs the risk of being observed through the extremely thin partition. and to abstain from voting will be more dangerous as all those who stay at home will be marked individually. Thus who, in the present conditions available in Germany, will dare to do something directly opposed to Hitler-Goering-Goebbell's plans in the Fatherland?

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Japanese Industry

(Continued from Page 3.)

ning and weaving industries have been waning of late.

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.
(Unit. 1,000,000 yen.)

Spinning and weaving	3,296
Metal	338
Machinery and implement	716
Cement	175
Chemical	777
Lumber	158
Printing and book-binding	66
Food	741
Others	202
Finishing and repairing	201
Total	6,670

FIGHTING THE TARIFFS.

The spinning and weaving industries of Japan have developed marvellously and enjoyed great profits But recently Japanese textile goods have become the target in the tariff war of the world. Therefore, the spinning and weaving industries are doomed if they keep up their old methods of trade. As devices to meet the foreign attack, various schemes have been formulated. In cotton yarn and fabrics manufacturing, the expansion of equipment for mass production and the fitting up with reserve funds of equipment for rayon, staple-fibre and woollen production as side-jobs have been devised. It is said that now is the time for the establishment of such subsidiaries. The limitation of such side-jobs to the fibre industry is explained by the fact that there it offers the least risk in allied businesses and that for sales, long established agencies may be profitably employed. In Japan the woollen industry has developed, so that it is now not only producing enough woollen cloth to meet the home demand but has begun to ship abroad.

CARS AND AEROPLANES.

As stated elsewhere, both heavy industry and the chemical industry of Japan are making headway steadily. The development of these industries has been stimulated by the world tariff war. In the metal industry, the expansion of production facilities and the production of alloys has been pushed forward. In the sphere of mechanical engineering and implement manufacturing, the facilities for shipbuilding and rolling-stock and motor manufacturing have become complete. Mass production of aeroplanes and motor-cars has been started of late. In the light chemical industry, celluloid and rubber goods, and pulp and rayon yarn are produced for the foreign demand in great quantities. In the heavy chemical industry, the progress in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers has been remarkable.

LARGE AND SMALL FACTORIES.

It need not be said that the scale of industrial equipment and facilities is in keeping with the economic requirements of each industry, but generally speaking, the new industries recently introduced into Japan are managed on a large scale and the native industries on a rather small scale, with some exceptions. In 1932 there were altogether 67,317 factories and 1,733,000 workers throughout Japan proper, with a total production worth 5,982,000,000 yen. These factories are classified below according to their equipment:—

	Percentage of factories.	Percentage of production
	P.c.	P.c.
Large factories ...	1.8	44.8
Medium factories	12.4	31.9
Small factories ..	85.8	23.3

Note.—A factory with from 5 to 29 workers is called a small factory, a factory with from 30 to 199 workers a medium sized factory, and a factory with 200 or more workers a large factory.

The industries run on a large scale are the spinning and weaving, chemical, mechanical engineering implement and cement industries, and those run on a small scale are the food, lumber, furniture, and printing and bookbinding industries.

Diwanchand Library Opened

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, opened, to-day, the Diwanchand Trust Library and political information bureau on Firozshah road, New Delhi, which is to be used by non-official members of the Legislature in their work.

Lala Shriram, Vice-President of the Trust, described the life of the Mr. Diwanchand and how he began his life as a clerk on Rs. 10 per month, and rose to be a successful contractor.

Sir Abdur Rahim, in declaring the institution open remarked now that political financial and economic information would be available for unofficial members, there would be less desire for "information" on the floor of the House. He admired the public spirit of Mr. Diwanchand who though not very learned had the intuition of the requirements of democratic legislative life. Although the Legislative Assembly library provided a large selection of books members always felt the necessity of such a library.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Aney thanked Sir Abdur Rahim whose presence had given added weight to the occasion.—A. P.

STAGE SET FOR CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Programme Of Anti-Imperialist Front

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and several other members of the Congress Working Committee, which meets here on the 6th and 7th are expected to arrive here on the morning of the 6th. Those already present here are Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon. Gandhiji arrived from Lucknow this morning and detrained at Prayag station thereby avoiding demonstrations. His advice will most probably be sought on the main resolution to be placed at the Lucknow session.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST RALLY

Speculations in Congress circles suggest the possibility of the Congress programme being given an anti-Imperialist, rather than a Socialistic, turn with a view to rally the various elements in the Congress. This belief is strengthened by the report that the Socialists, instead of holding any Conference of their own at Lucknow, will organise an "Anti-Imperialist Rally" which will be inaugurated by Sardar Sardool Singh, President of the Anti-Office League.

REACTIONS TO DELHI.

Good deal will depend on the lead which Pandit Jawaharlal's presidential address will contain. Meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee meetings at Allahabad will survey the reactions on the public mind of the press reports of its Delhi discussions and frame a resolution which will be further whetted at Lucknow before being submitted to the Congress Subjects Committee.

SUGGESTIONS.

Numerous suggestions are being received at the Congress headquarters as regards the programme which the Congress at Lucknow could suitably adopt. Pandit Jawaharlal is expected to leave on the morning of the 8th for Lucknow where a procession will probably start from Kaisarbagh to Moti Nagar. Only selected persons will join the procession from the station and the general public are being requested, if they so choose, to line the route to Moti Nagar, while the President, with some friends, will walk the distance.—A. P.

DUTY ON SILK

Bombay Merchants Protest

Yarn and Silk Merchants Association, Bombay writes:—

The Indian Tariff Amendment Bill proposed increase of Import Duty of spunsilk yarns will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, proposing to levy protective duty of Rs. 0-14-0 per lb. on the existing duty of 25 per cent. 'ad valorem' on spunsilk and similar yarns. As such a high duty, if levied, is likely to spell ruin to yarn Trade and also to thousands and thousands of poor handloom weavers who are since years dependent upon their living on spunsilk yarns, Mr. Sankarchand G. Shah of Messrs. Sankalchand G. Shah and Co., and Mr. Jivanlal C. Chinai of Messrs. Nagindas Fulchand Chinai are deputed by us to strongly represent our case before the Members of the Assembly and to prevent this iniquitous impost, and accordingly these two gentleman are leaving Bombay for Delhi to-day.

RAJENDRA BABU VISITS MOTINAGAR

LUCKNOW, April 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, arrived here this noon 'en route' to Delhi.

He stayed at Arya Nagar with Mr. Shankerlal Banker and visited Motinagar in the afternoon when Dr. Murarilal took him round the Subjects Committee pandal, the Congress pandal, Leaders' camps and the Exhibition.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left Lucknow this evening.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant M.L.A. also came here to-day and visited Motinagar. He also left for Delhi by the same train as Rajen Babu.—United Press.

HON. KHAN BAHADUR S. M. HUSAIN DEAD.

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The death occurred this evening, at his residence, of Hon. Khan Bahadur Sheik Makbul Husain a nominated member of the Council of State. The deceased was having tea at the time, and death is stated to be due to heart-failure.—A. P.

WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR ABYSSINIA

"Intolerable Suffering"

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Women's organisations co-operating in the Women's Peace Crusade have passed a resolution in which they state that appalled by the intolerable sufferings of the Ethiopian people and deeply moved by the appeals of its Government to the League of which it is a member, they call upon the Government to support with all its influence these appeals at the League Council, and again urge that the application of economic sanctions should be continued and the adoption of the oil sanction should be no longer delayed.

The bodies signing the resolution are the British Commonwealth League; the Women's Temperance Association; Scottish Christian Union; London Congregational Union Women's Guild, National British Women's Total Abstinence Union; National Council for Equal Citizenship; National Free Church Women's Council; National Sisterhood Movement; National Women Citizens' Association; New Church Women's League; Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Oranisations; Women's Co-operative Guild; Women's International League; and the Women's National Liberal Federation.

Sir H. Gidney In Ajmer

AJMER, April 5.

Sir Henry Gidney, President of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Association, arrived here this morning from Delhi for three days' stay. He was accorded a rousing reception. Sir Henry will deliver an address at the Railway Institute to-morrow evening.—A.P.

More Suicides Again!

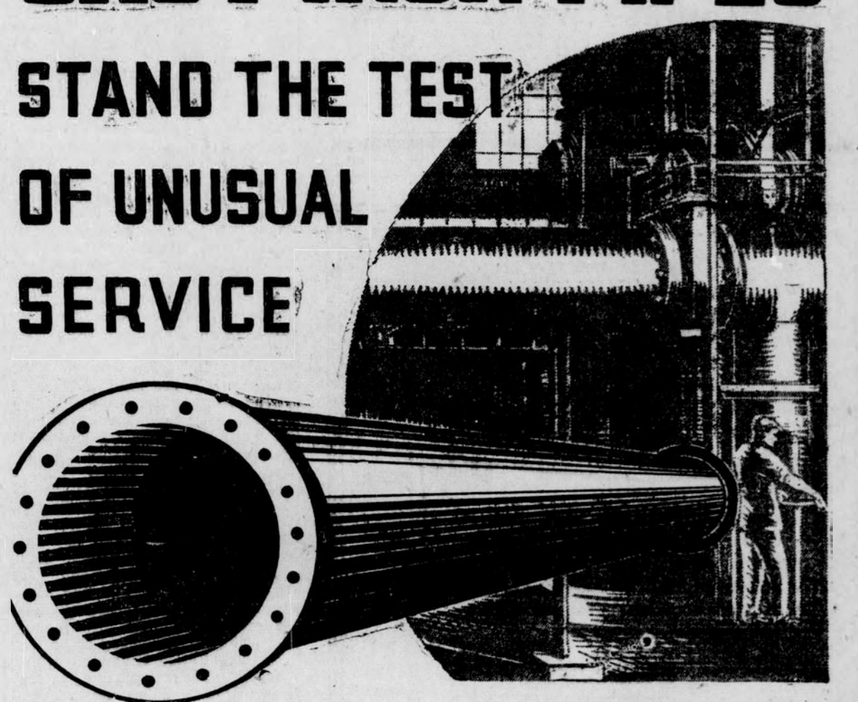
JUBBULPORE: April 3.

According to a message just now received from Narsinghpur, two cases of suicide have taken place there during the week-end.

In the first instance, Thakur Bhagwant Singh of Bhadri, due to some unknown reasons, cut short his life, while in the other case, Khanchand, a 16-year-old student threw himself in front of a running train.—United Press.

CAST IRON PIPES

STAND THE TEST OF UNUSUAL SERVICE



The pipes shown here are serving in a large plant handling copper ammonia solution, and replaced pipes to which the corrosive effects of the solution were fatal in a few weeks. More than a year after their installation the Chief Engineer of the plant said "The Cast Iron Pipes show no evidence of corrosion."

The history of Cast Iron Pipes is one of satisfactory service, full of instances of unusual problems solved . . . . of superior resistance to various chemicals, acids, alkalines, etc.

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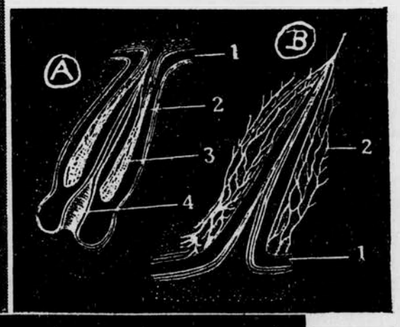
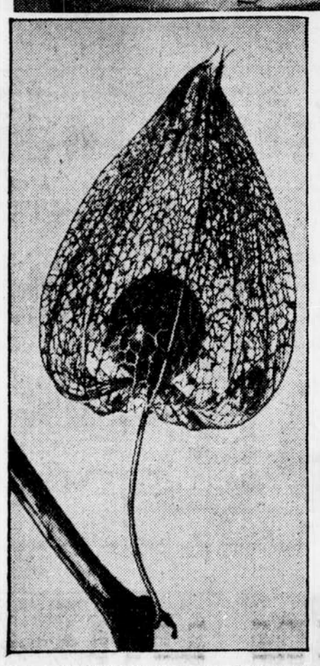
BK 14

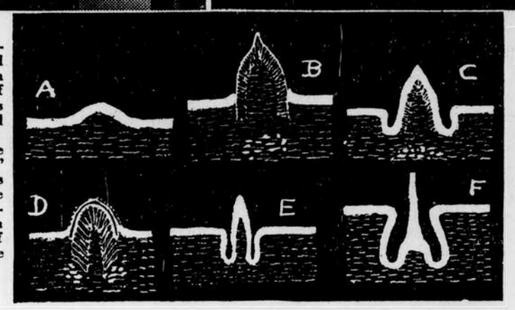
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Is Hair the "Missing Link" Between Animal and Plant Life?

Experiments Made by Trichologists Reveal Amazing Similarities in the Protective Coverings of All Living Things.







Above: A Device Designed to Ascertain the Health of Hair by Its Weight and Strength. Left: The "Alkekenge," a Curious Plant Whose Fruit Is Protected by a Network of Vegetable "Hair."

The Drawing at the Upper Right Shows: A. Primitive Scale Evolving Into a Hair. 1. Skin Surface. 2. Outer Sheath of the Follicle. 3. Original Feltwork Corresponding to the Inner Sheath. 4. Papilla. B. A Primitive Feather. 1. Skin Surface. 2. Feltwork Similar to the Vane of a Feather.

Above: A. Hypothetical Cross-Section Through the Skin of an Ancestral Vertebrate. B. Dermal Tooth of a Selachian. C. Dermal Tooth of a Pre-amniote. D. Mammalian Tooth About to Rupture. E. Early State of a Primitive Hair. F. Late Stage in the Evolution of a Hair.

HAIR is indicated as an important evolutionary "missing link" between the development of animal and plant life, according to the results of a series of recently concluded laboratory experiments in which tiny cell tissues of both human and animal hair and many kinds of plant foliage and their reaction to different climatic conditions were found to be strikingly similar. Different climates change the structure, growth and color of the hair as they do those of plants.

As foliage is an extremity of plants which requires air, warmth and light, to grow, the hair appears on people and animals where it is most exposed to these elements. In hot climates the hair slowly but surely becomes darker, coarser and, like foliage, heavier, and man is less prone to baldness. Descendants of people migrating from the tropics to cold northern climates gradually develop lighter complexions and a finer, more delicate scalp and hair structure.

The hair of the average man or woman in a temperate climate is found to grow about five inches a year, an average of about three-eighths of an inch monthly. But tests show that the growth is only about half the monthly average in winter, while in summer the hair is stimulated by warmth and sunshine so that its growth is one-half or five-eighths inches per month.

The hair also grows faster the year round in the tropics than in temperate and cold zones. This, peculiarly, is true of negroes although their hair stays short, almost woolly. Hair of the average North American lives and grows for about two years, falls out and others, normally, grow in place. This "life-span" of hair in hotter countries is considerably less.

Civilized raiment and environment rather than physical heredity, however, is given as the major cause of baldness.

While modern, properly fitted and ventilated hats do not harm the hair and should be worn to protect the scalp from damage by infra-red rays of the sun, baldness is by far the most common today among descendants of the older civilized races where ancestors for centuries lived indoors and wore heavy head wrappings or raiment.

The Jews and Greeks who were highly cultured and wore "civilized" apparel as long as 3,000 years ago, when most other races were barbaric, are now most susceptible to the scalp disorders which cause baldness. Scandinavians and Teutonic peoples are far less troubled, while trichologists making diligent search report that they have never been able to locate a baldheaded Indian.

As people spend more and more time indoors; live sedentary lives; neglect exercise and indulge in richer but less invigorating diets they are more apt to become bald around middle age. It is a paradox that modern science, despite these conditions, has succeeded in materially lengthening the average span of life, but has failed to check civilization's inroads against this item of man's personal appearance.

Man is not alone in possessing a protective head of hair. A curious plant called "Alkekenge," or "Love in a Cage," produces a cherrylike fruit which is protected from insect enemies by a network of vegetable fibers.

Contrary to popular tradition there is no relation between the hair and human temperament, the science of trichology reveals, but the hair and physical traits and conditions are closely linked. Red-haired people are no more temperamental than others, and external impurities in industrial centers are a greater cause of baldness than brain work.

Whorls in the hair at the crown indicate very accurately the direction of the owner's dexterity. If the whorls curve to the right the person is invariably found to be right-handed, and vice versa. Parents of small children can make this test and watch them develop accordingly.

Rubber for Roads

ONE of the more irritating troubles with concrete roads has been due to the present asphalt filler for expansion joints. It is forced above the road level when the road expands and does not recede properly when it contracts. Hard ridges are created to provide rhythmic but unpleasant bumps for the traveler, and the spaces from which the ridges came are eventually filled with water. The damaging effect of water expanding to ice in such confined spaces is unfortunately well known.

Rubber latex compounds of a creamy consistency that vulcanize in two weeks to a compressible elastic mass have been found to overcome many of the difficulties encountered with asphalt. Labor costs on the maintenance of the present asphalt joint are so great that a rubber latex bond cost of the order of $1200 per mile for each lane of road is apparently a net economy, according to the Industrial bulletin of Arthur D. Little. Experiments have been conducted over a period of more than two years, and while it is still too early to make predictions, apparently no serious drawback has been found, and both road engineers and rubber men are following the method with interest.

Why Bats Have the Best Ears

THOSE unfortunates who have been blind from birth can tell when they are approaching a solid object. The bat must have this sense developed to a remarkable degree. Watch any bat working on the edge of a wood or among houses and see how it darts full speed towards some object, then, at exactly the right moment, dodges to right or left to miss it by the merest fraction of an inch.

Bats have been known to fly in front of motor car headlights on dark nights and snap up some flying insect without being struck.

There are many species of bats, one of the commonest being the pipistrelle. This small creature is common in spring and summer, and even on warm winter evenings it ventures out, for it does not hibernate so completely as the larger long-eared bat. As the food of this consists of injurious insects, it is a friend to man.

The cry of a bat is shrill and so high-pitched that it is beyond the range of hearing of many, though dogs pick it up instantly, and some get excited. This remarkable "song" is the note of the long-eared bat, a familiar object just before sunset in country districts. It is one of the largest bats, having wonderful powers of flight as it darts with surprising skill in its chase after insects.

The long-eared bat is about five and a quarter inches from the tip of the ears to the end of the tail, and the ears take up one and a half inches. These wonderful ears help, no doubt, when following insects, especially those that make a noise on the wing. They are flexible, can be turned from side to side, and during flight are ever on the move.

The Bat Has on the Bottom of Each Wing Near Its Tail Two Miniature Hands with Which the Animal Grips Its Perch to Sleep with Its Head Hanging Downwards.

When Criminals Were Branded

DURING the Middle Ages criminals were branded with red-hot irons. A thief, for example, if he escaped death, was branded on the forehead or cheek, so that all who saw him would know that he was a malefactor. There are still in existence branding-irons that were used for this purpose. Among these relics are branding-irons that were used in the French Chatelet Prison.

The only branding done by officers of the law today is by the use of small bombs to mark the motor cars in which criminals are seeking to escape. These bombs are filled with sticky chemicals which make an indelible mark on the car or on any other object they strike. One type of these bombs is made of glass and is filled with white paint and glucose.

There is an aniline dye which is known to the world of science as Tetramethylthionine-hydrochloride — or, for short, methylene blue. In the dry state it is invisible, but the moment it becomes at all moist a brilliant blue shows up. This dye has been used again and again to trap thieves, especially habitual thieves, by marking money with the powder and leaving it to the thieves to brand themselves. A woman thief who had been stealing purses was caught in this way.

In Germany those who are blind or deaf are required to wear conspicuous yellow armlets on which are black dots resembling the road sign for forbidden traffic. Drivers recognize the armlet and are specially careful when they see a person wearing it.

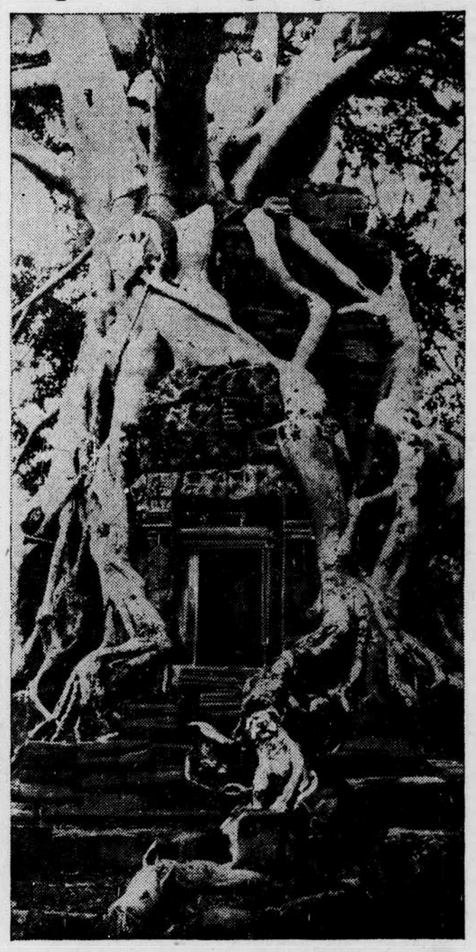
It has been suggested that criminals should be indicated by some sign; not, of course, by an armlet, but by some tattooed design. This would apply only to hardened offenders.

The Strange "Strangling" Tree

AN awe-inspiring spectacle of Nature's eternal power to crush the handiwork of man is seen in the tree whose mighty roots are holding a stone temple in a viselike grip of death.

This tree has stood for thousands of years in a jungle of Sumatra. According to the natives living nearby, it was once the center of a large swamp. Before the 12th century, a tribe from a neighboring village cleared the swampy and dense undergrowths from the terrain and erected their homes. A few years after their settlement, they were attacked by a warlike tribe and obliterated.

When the village recently was re-discovered, the only vestige of human hands remaining was the temple. During the long interval, however, the huge tree which had acted as protector of the temple, had grown to such a tremendous extent that its powerful roots were slowly, but surely crushing the ancient building in a death - like grip which is gradually pulverizing it.



This "Strangler Tree" of a Sumatra Jungle Is Shown Slowly Crushing with Its Powerful Roots the Walls of a Temple.

The Cherry, a Prehistoric Fruit

THE cherry, which is a most popular fruit in connection with celebrating the birthday of George Washington, apparently originated in Asia-Minor countless ages ago, since which time it has spread in a belt around the entire world. Evidence of the existence of the cherry in prehistoric times has been noted in the discoveries of numerous archeologists. These early cherries, no doubt, grew wild, but there is written evidence that they were cultivated by the Greeks in 300 B. C. Lucullus, the Roman conqueror, brought cherries back with him from his war with Mothridates in Pontus on the Black Sea in 65 B. C. Cherries were introduced in England during the Roman invasion, and seemed to have thrived particularly in the Province of Kent. The early French explorers planted cherries along the St. Lawrence River and on Prince Edward Island. The Kentish cherry was known in New England as early as 1629.

Upon receipt at the cannery, or cold-packing establishment, the fruit is placed in large tanks filled with circulating water; sometimes, as in the case of cold-packing, iced. The fruit is generally sluiced from these tanks to the conveyor which carries them to the picking table where any imperfections are removed. At the end of the sorting belt the cherries are dropped gently into a washer from whence they are conveyed automatically to the giant drum pitters, each of which having a capacity of better than one ton per hour. They are then run over a drain belt far enough to remove any water that might still remain from the wash, and the cherries then go to the mechanical filler. If the goods are to be frozen or cold packed the sugar will be added in proper proportion at this juncture. If they are to be canned, the cans will carry through the exhauster (generally a belt through a tank of water held at high enough temperature and for sufficient length of time to bring them to the closing machine at 140 to 160° F.). The object of this latter process is to remove oxygen from the cherries, thus minimizing the danger of perforations or "pin-holing," and also to get sufficient vacuum in the can so that the ends will snap into proper position after the cooking, which finishes the last step.

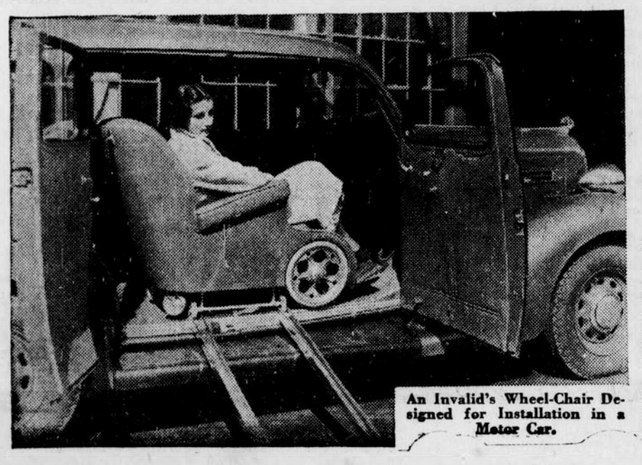
A Wheel-Chair for a Motor Car

THE benefits and pleasures of motoring no longer are denied the shut-ins. An invalid's wheel-chair of special design is now made to enable cripples easily to be made automobile passengers.

This chair is built with extra heavy padding and double-duty springs. Comfortable arm and head rests are built in the chair, which is securely clamped in position alongside the driver's seat.

A set of auxiliary wheels, which are lowered and raised by a lever attachment, fits snugly into grooved chromium nickel rails which can be attached to the door-sill of the car. When not in use the two five-foot rails are bolted to the front bumper.

After the invalid chair has been rolled from the car the auxiliary wheels are raised and the chair moves from place to place on a set of wheels equipped with large-size pneumatic tires. The extra width needed to roll the chair in and out of the car is provided by the removal of the right center door post.



An Invalid's Wheel-Chair Designed for Installation in a Motor Car.

A Curious Indian Calendar of Twigs

A QUAINT system of calendar-making is still practiced by the Sarcee Indians of the Indian Reserve at Calgary, Alberta.

It is the medicine man's responsibility to transfer each morning a twig from a bundle representing the unused part of the month to another bundle that represents the used part. Altogether, he has five bundles, each containing thirty twigs. The third bundle, signifying June in summer and December in winter, is always kept in two equal parts. In winter the twigs are kept with their points downwards; in summer the position is reversed.

The picturesque names and emblems by which the Indians recognize the months are as follows:

April, Frog Moon, Bull Frog's croak.
May, Sprouting of Green Leaves.
June, Egg (Duck's) Moon.
July, Moulting (Duck's) Moon.
August, Flying (Duck's) Moon.
September, Running of the Deer.
October, Fall of Leaves Moon.
November, Misty Moon.
December, Clear, Frosty Moon.
January, Great Moon.
February, Eagle Moon, eagles soar.
March, Goose Moon, geese come.

Going to Bed in a "Sleigh"

SLEIGHING oneself to sleep is a new "sport" that is not confined to the winter season, for it can be done at any time.

All you have to do is to equip your sleeping-quarters with one of those new sleigh beds and you are all ready to glide off to slumberland.

The sleigh bed is a new form of chaise longue which makes it a delight to sink into, relax and repose in the utmost comfort.

The "Sleigh" Bed, the Newest Form of a Chaise Longue in Which the Weary Can "Glide" Off to Sleep.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

German Menace And Britain

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The so-called Anglo-Indian papers and their British prototypes are busy explaining away why Britain, until recently so keen on sanctions, cannot countenance their being even considered in relation to the latest breach of the League Covenant by Germany. They might have saved themselves the effort, as the world is fully aware that though it may serve a great power occasionally to don the cloak of righteousness, its policy in the last analysis is governed by self-interest, irrespective of the moral issues involved, and judged from this viewpoint, Britain's attitude is perfectly understandable.

The end of the War saw the Allies divided on the subject of the policy to be pursued 'vis-avis' Germany. Britain, and to some extent Italy, favoured generous treatment of their erstwhile foe, while France advocated Germany being rendered powerless for all time from being a menace to the world.

No nation has done more to help Germany regain her feet than Britain. There was no demand seriously made by Germany for the abolition of concessions gained by the Allies at the cost of 4 years of strife and bloodshed, which Britain was not willing to support. As a result the reparations were successively reduced, and finally completely wiped off, the Army of Occupation was withdrawn from the Rhineland, and Germany ushered in as a full-fledged Council Member of the League of Nations. This policy was acclaimed by Britain's admirers as being dicated by her characteristic generosity to a beaten foe—a trait strikingly absent in settlements following previous wars—but the man in the street saw in it only the revival of the age-long Anglo-French rivalry and the workings of the traditional Balance of Power policy. Be that as it may, it is to this policy pursued unrelentingly by Britain that the world owes the crises that it faces to-day.

Thanks to the criminal folly of the Allies in not being able to reconcile their differences, the Great War has been fought in vain to all intents and purposes, and the German giant whom the sacrifice of millions of life had laid low is stalking the land again. The position, if anything, is worse than in 1914, as instead of one, there are three bullies wielding the big stick. Now as then, desperate efforts are being made to stave off the evil day, by concessions and still more concessions, but these can only serve to feed the fire of Germany's ambition. Her present modest demand for equality will soon come to be interpreted by her as parity with the greatest European power in all things, particularly colonial possessions. The Naval understanding with Britain, and any other undertaking she may choose to give for the time being, will go the way the other Pacts and Treaties have gone, and from equality to superiority is but a single step.

As against this subject surrender, the only alternative is war. The question, therefore, is no longer one of war or peace, but whether Europe will have the sense to see through Germany's little game, or be deluded by her talk of peace; whether the powers will make a stand against her now or in the near future while she is still relatively weak and her frontiers undefended except by her troops, or wait until she has regained her pre-war formidable strength, and an impregnable chain of forts guard her frontiers; whether they will combine as they did in the last war, or allow themselves to be conquered singly or in twos or threes. The next few years should provide the answer.—Yours etc.,

JAMES L. LACQUIERE.

Bombay, March 24.

Unemployment And Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You have penned an editorial under the above caption, in your paper dated the 7th instant, hinting that Government should provide for more agricultural schools and colleges and that they should adequately encourage indigenous industries in all possible ways. While it is true that the present system of education is some-where faulty and that it is in a large measure incapable of making its votaries self-dependent, the blame cannot be wholly laid at the doors of Government. It is the Socio-economic fabric of our life that is equally, if not more, responsible for the ghastly situation. Mere opening of agricultural schools and colleges or technical institutions would not solve the problem unless and until a counter organisation is set up to provide for the utilization of these products. There are already a number of unemployed men turned out from these institutions and it is no wonder if the graduates in Agriculture say that the College was a mirage to them and that the earlier the admission is restricted the better. It is but too true that our Colleges contain a substantial proportion of misfits without any ideal before them. In the interest of both the students and the university therefore, only those who score more than 50 per cent marks in the Matriculation Examination should be admitted into the colleges. Others should direct their energies elsewhere. The capitalists, on their part, should take up the problem sympathetically and create avenues of employment for the products of the aforesaid institutions. No degree in Engineering, Medicine, Commerce or Agriculture can produce capital without which no industry can thrive. Horticulture and Dairying for example, are lucrative aspects of Agriculture provided adequate initial outlay is made to run them on scientific lines. Then there is the social side of the problem. One who takes to farming is generally looked upon in India as a low constituent of the society. Little realising that it is Agriculture that is mother of all industries, the maintainer of human life and in fact of all material prosperity. The society has yet to imbibe this spirit and it is the wealthy that should give a lead. Mere letters in the press or speeches on the platform do no more than pursue a policy of hide and seek. The present position is that our society respects a clerk drawing a fat salary more than an agricultural graduate eking out his subsistence from the occupation of agriculture. Sound and systematic planning of Agriculture and Industries with an active support from the State and Capitalists is in fact the only way to solution of the problem. Let not those concerned fight shy and give out mere catch words.—Yours, etc.,

z R. S DUBHASHI, B.Ag.

Nasik.

Retirement Of Government Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—According to the rules, if a man puts in 25 years nett or 30 years gross service he is eligible for retirement. But if he wishes to continue, he can do so with the written permission of the head of the office or of the department. This is true in the case of a person who is in the subordinate service. In the case of a gazetted officer, extension is given only in rare cases and that too only after Government are satisfied that such extension is in the interests of Government. Of late this concession is being greatly abused, because officers who are getting their salaries according to the old scale, want to continue as long as they possibly can. The result is that there is a large number of persons, both in subordinate services and in higher ranks, who though due for retirement, are continuing. In view of the huge unemployment prevailing in the country it is highly desirable that this practice of granting one extension after another is stopped. Surely the sky will not fall down if a particular officer is made to retire in time. Unfortunately this feeling that such and such a person is indespensable, is growing. The man who is due for retirement thinks that as soon as he will go away the Government edifice will tumble down. I think time is ripe when Government should, of their own accord, ask all the heads of the offices and departments to send away those persons who are due for retirement or are enjoying extensions. This process will not only bring in a substantial saving to Government, but will also absorb scores of young men in Government services. I trust that Government will, in the best interests of the country, move in the matter at an early date.—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

Tarrant Must Explain

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The "Tribune" of Lahore dated the 6th February 1936 has published extracts from the letter of Mr. F. A. Tarrant to the "Sydney Herald" about the unsporting spirit of Indians as players and umpires. The remarks of Mr. Tarrant are of a nature which must have injured a good many sportsmen in India as the allegations are of a sweeping nature, which, if not removed, are sure to create a very gloomy atmosphere for the Indian Cricket Team which is shortly visiting England.

In the first place Mr. Tarrant has attributed dishonesty to players against Australians in India in the recent matches; secondly he has attributed mal-practice on the part of bowlers; thirdly he has accused Indian umpires of ignorance of the rules of the game; and, fourthly, leaving out other insults, he has passed remarks of the nature which can never be tolerable to any sporting nation.

I reproduce only one of his paragraphs from the above papers "I really think that because we take their disgraceful decisions in favour of their own players in good grace, the umpires are under the impression that they have completely fooled us, and they think the same thing happens they give us out." Such remarks from a man of Mr. Tarrant's position and experience, when he was sent out to Australia by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to bring out Australians are all the more insulting to the country, the players, and to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala himself who is one of the greatest sportsmen in India.

The position becomes worse when it is realised that these remarks are made by a person, i.e. Mr. Tarrant who has been a guest of India for about 30 years, by the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram has been elected Captain of India XI proceeding to England. Apparently in his enthusiasm Mr. Tarrant has gone so far as to publicly declare in the Press that Maharaj Kumar was out but was allowed to play by the Australians at Allanabad. I was myself a witness of the cricket match at Allahabad alluded to by Mr. Tarrant and can safely declare that what he alleges against Maharaj Kumar is against the fact.

Mr. Tarrant knows very well that the duties of an umpire are usually very unfortunate, as he himself experienced when Jardine's team played in India at the Madras Test. I have no personal matters to settle but I am only voicing the views of Indian cricketers when I wish to remind Mr. Tarrant that he too, in a game like cricket could not retain the confidence of the captain of the English XI.

I privately approched Mr. Tarrant, through a registered letter, to very kindly publicly withdraw his unfortunate remarks as they are sure to have created a good deal of doubts about Indian cricket in the English knowing countries, especially England, which place, the Indian team is visiting; but unfortunately, he has not even acknowledged my letter, and I am obliged to request you to most kindly help me and thousands of cricketers in India to have the position of honesty, integrity and judgment of Indian cricketers and umpires cleared.

The matter is of greatest importance as the Indian team is about to sail for England and like others I am distressed that some of these unfounded allegations have appeared even in the "Indian Cricket Magazine" which is the official organ of the Cricket Club of India Ltd. So far as my information goes the Maharaj Kumar is not only captain of the Indian XI. but also the Vice-President of the Cricket Club of India. The accusation in the "Indian Cricket" makes the position of Indian cricket players and umpires very precarious, and I dare say it will be tantamount to adding insult to injury if without having cleared their position, the Indian cricketers would set sail for England.—Yours etc.,

SYED YANIS RAZA.

A Young Martyr To—?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—My son Baijoo Kachhi, a youth of 25, was employed in the Pottery Works of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company Limited at Katni for the last seven years and finally met with an accidental end of his life in the month of August 1935. The unlucky boy had worked all day nine hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with soapstone bags each weighing 2 3/4 maunds and imagine what hard labour he had done all day. This youth could not even take his supper, nor could relax his fatigue and was again called to service after four hours, at 9 p.m. to go with police for patrolling in the night around in search of thieves who broke in at the manager's bungalow in the previous night, and silently he went to prove the truth of the parable of hard labour, sorrow and joy. Unfortunate as he was, he felt asleep naturally early in the morning and was run down by an express train on the railway line near the factory where he was deputed, and his eyes rested forever in permanent sleep.

I was paid his wages later for that period which included that night, and also got his Provident Fund dues, and was told to wait to receive compensation. Often I appeared at the office of authorities but was hushed out with threat and without any definite answer. I waited for six months and passed days and nights often without food and rest weeping within, like a beggar, as I belong to Cawnpore, people did not care for me, and being an old man in years I bore chill without clothes. Thank heavens and humanity! Later I wrote to the managing agents of the factory requesting them to let me know if I could really expect some help in that way but still did not hear from them to the point. I also wrote twice to the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation Act, Jubbulpore, and also to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Nagpur who both ignored my letters. I did not make any claim for compensation but simply wanted to know whether I should really expect something.—Yours etc.

GOPALI KACHHI

Cawnpre.

Child Marriages In Baroda

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In 1904 the Baroda Government introduced a legislation preventing early marriages in the State, but certain backward communities paid fines and continued the same.

The State collected lakhs of rupees as fines from the offenders up to 1930 and the early marriages were still there.

After about quarter of a century when His Highness found the legislation ineffective, he ordered it to be amended in a stricter form.

In 1930 the legislation was amended and the age limit of the couple, and the punishment for the offenders increased along with several other amendments. Really it is the highest ideal of His Highness to prevent early marriages in his State, but so far the present law is not enforced fully by giving duly strict punishment to the offenders. Backward communities such as Kolis, Kanbis, Raniparaj, Kunbhars, tailors and Harijans, etc., still perform such marriages in the villages of Navsari Prant as they are not afraid of fines in the least. It is a matter of great regret that even Brahmin priests criminally neglect to obey the law, so long the fines are paid by their Yajmans for them. When the above is the present state of law even after 32 years of its introduction, it is called no law and either it must be enforced strictly or cancelled.

I humbly submit to His Highness that if it is his desire to elevate all his subjects, and stop early marriages in his State, the only alternative left for him at this stage is to issue strictest orders to the officers concerned for the imprisonment of the offenders and give no option of fine under any circumstances. Only a few cases of imprisonment will put a stop to such marriages, and the future generation of the State will bless His Highness.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAM F. PATEL.

Navsari.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am so sorry that nobody is prepared to help us. Since the University authorities had declared that private students would not be allowed to take the advantage of the supplementary matriculation examination nobody has taken the trouble of pleading on our behalf directly or through the local papers. Even the authorities of private schools or the parents of the private students have so far no inclination to place our case before the University authorities.

But I hope you will at least be kind enough to give space in your esteemed paper for my humble letter.

Till April 1936, the University authorities had permitted private students to appear for the Matriculation examination. They are going to allow them to appear in April 1937 too. Then why are we deprived from taking the advantage of the supplementary examination of October 1936?

We are also sufferers like other students in the registered schools.

It will, therefore, be better if others come forward and plead for us like Mr. K. M. Upadhyaya of Andheri who has written a letter through your columns on this subject.—Yours, etc.,

A PRIVATE STUDENT.

Congress Duty To Wacha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whatever may be the difference of opinion between Sir Dinsha Wacha and the present-day Congressmen it is an obligatory duty of the latter to see that the memory of this great national stalwart is not effaced from the hearts and minds of the children of this soil.

My humble suggestion is to raise a statue of Sir Dinsha near the portico of the Corporation Hall facing the Esplanade Maidan or in the newly constructed island near the Museum West. This is only a monument in stone. Now I also humbly suggest that a library should be started in his name wherein all the books which he possessed should find their place. Sir Dinsha had a wonderful library and our leaders should make arrangements to build it up.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

No Council Entry

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of office acceptance has created a schism in the ranks of the Congress. The wider question of entering the legislatures would for the moment appear to have been settled in favour of the Council entry party. But there is a chance of the spectre of Council entry being decently buried in the open sessions of the Congress. The Congress has to make it clear once for all in its next sessions at Lucknow, that it stands for no council programme. Either the Congress is for Council programme or for no programme at all. There can be no mid-way between the two. Once the question of council entry is set at rest, the further question of Congressmen elected to the "spiders' webs" accepting fat-salaried posts will not arise. The crux of the matter is here And Congressmen have to make up their minds once for all whether they stand for the Council entry programme or against it.

Such Congressmen who by means of specious reasoning want to enter the Councils should have the full liberty of doing so provided they are not allowed to sail under the Congress banner. Once the Congress takes a bold and unequivocal stand in its open sessions at Lucknow on this primary question, the other question will die a natural death. Will Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru give the right lead to the nation on this burning question of the day? There is a tendency to take the question of Council entry as finally decided. But it can be revived at Lucknow under a President who is perhaps too tough to yield to influences of the highbrowed.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KIRTIKER.

Calcutta Protest Against Muzafar Ahmed's Internment

CALCUTTA, April 3.

At a public meeting held in Albert Hall several political, working class and youth organisations recorded their joint protest against the internment of Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed under the provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, presided. Dr. R. M. Lohia moved the protest resolution which also urged upon political, working class and youth organisations the necessity of intense agitation for the release of Mr. Muzafar Ahmed, especially in view of his reported illness from tuberculosis.

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OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Soviet Views On Hitler's Latest

(By A. AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, March 12.

Moscow has never trusted Hitler and has never believed the various statements and interviews given by him from time to time in order to pacify or, plainly speaking, to dupe world public opinion; and therefore, the violation of the Locarno Pact and the occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland by Germany did not come as a surprise to the Kremlin statesmen, but merely as an ordinary act of infringement of international law, one in the chain of a series, committed by the German fascists from the very first day of their coming into power. How it is quite clear that the Moscow version concerning the aggressive plans of Germany are not a myth but are based on a sound forecast of indisputable facts, the latest of which has been revealed by Germany's occupation of the Rhine.

MARCH TOWARDS WEST

The Soviet Press devotes a great part of space to the development of Germany's daring act. Karl Radek, the prominent Russian publicist, in an article published in "Pravda," writes under the caption: "Another Scrap of Paper": "Threatening the East, Germany has suddenly begun its march towards the West—here lies the fact—everything else is nonsense. Now as to how France, Belgium and Great Britain will react to this step of Germany the future actions of the Hitlerites depends. In case the Western Powers find themselves powerful enough to adopt protective measures, Hitler will have to think a hundred times before he places his head as a football to be played with. In case the Western Powers become confused and do not maintain unity of action and thought, then we shall have an unavoidable war in the West."

Another Soviet journalist, Erukhimovitch, writes in the same paper: "By its various offers, threats and foolish declarations Germany wants to isolate France and thus cause a split in the united front of the Peace Bloc, and achieving this create favourable conditions for its plunderous activities on the European continent. Let the smoke screen of the fascists deceive no body, the screen by means of which Germany tries to hide the fact that the guns placed in the Rhineland point at the very heart of Europe."

AN OMINOUS WARNING

In an editorial, the Moscow "Daily News" writes: "The denunciation of the Locarno Pact should serve as an ominous warning to those who still have faith in Hitler's protestations of peace and who think that the best means of warding off the danger of a new war is to make constant concessions to German fascism." Further, the leading article points to the aggressive attitude of Germany towards the Soviet Union and writes: "The openly imperialistic aggressive nature of Hitler's arguments may be seen from his statement that an inhabitant of the USSR has 18 times as much space as an inhabitant of Germany. Is not Hitler preparing to rectify this "injustice" by force of arms and does not the violation of the Locarno Pact seem as one of its stages?"

In its conclusion the newspaper writes: "The militant policy of Hitler's fascism has shown that the latter is inclined to consider nothing but real force. This real force can be organized only if the European Powers clearly realize the extent of the danger threatening not only the East but also the West, and the uselessness of the attempts to stave off the threat of German fascism by entering into a deal with it at someone else's expense. The threatening menace from fascist Germany must be opposed by the real strength of the Powers interested in the preservation of peace—only then will it be possible to neutralize the effects of this new bellicose acts of Hitler which jeopardizes the cause of peace."

JAP CABINET AND USSR.

Though the February incidents in Tokio, their outcome and the formation of a new Japanese cabinet concerned no other State as much as it did the Soviet Union it is strange to notice the fact that the Soviet press maintains a comparative silence instead of giving them publicity and uttering their views. Perhaps this time the Soviet Press has adopted the policy of Japan and prefers to keep quiet.

An unsigned article in one of the Moscow dailies, however, gives some views of the Soviets on the new Japanese cabinet, which we shall briefly cite below:

"After lasting nearly two weeks the ministerial crisis in Japan has ended with the formation of a "super-party" cabinet, headed by Hirota. The new cabinet is supported not only by the Minseito party but also by the more aggressive Seiyukai as well." "As a whole the member of the present cabinet," continues the article, "are more colourless than their predecessors. . . ." Baba, the new Finance Minister, is qualified by the author of the article as a powerful financier but a notorious figure as an adherent of increased armaments.

Discussing the changes in the Japanese army and war ministry the article declares: "The position of the more moderate elements has become somewhat strengthened in the army, but the new financial policy signifies an acceleration of the rate of military preparations, and consequently the nearer approach of the danger of war in the Far East. At the same time, statements by Hirota and War Minister Tercuchi indicate the necessity of a 'positive and independent' foreign policy, which evidently means a further increase in Japanese aggression, particularly against China." "It is Hirota," concludes the article, "who is the author of the 'three principles' of Chinese policy, which amounts to a programme of converting the whole of China into a Japanese colony."

SOVIET THEATRE FESTIVAL

The Fourth Soviet Theatre Festival, to be held in Moscow and Leningrad September 1-10, this year, promises to be the best of the four held during the past years. The experience gained by the organizers of the festivals in the past promises to enrich and develop the forthcoming festival to limits beyond all expectations.

The chief features, or highlights of this year's festival will be the predominance of Soviet plays as well as the inclusion of the work of the Ukrainian and Georgian national theatres.

The festival will open in Moscow in the new Folk Art Theatre on September 1 and will last for seven days. The remaining three days will be observed in Leningrad. The festival will open with a colourful programme of art by amateur worker and collective farmer actors and artists.

THE PLAYS.

Some of the outstanding plays to be presented include: "Aristocrats" by Pagodin at the Vakhtangov theatre, "Wit Works Wee" at the Myerhold, by the playwright Griboyedov; a presentation by the Georgian Theatre of Tiflis; several children's plays at children's theatres; "Umka, the White Bear," by the Soviet playwright, I. Selvinsky at the Theatre of the Revolution: "Eugene Onegin" at the Bolshoi Theatre and "Resurrection" at the Moscow Art Theatre.

The Leningrad part of the programme will include: "And Quiet Flows the Don" by Dzerzhinsky; "The Destruction of the Squadron" by A. Korneichuk; "Platon Krechet" by the Ukrainian State Theatre; and a performance by the Leningrad Theatre of the Young Spectator. The festival will close with the "Fountain of Bakhchisarai," at the Leningrad State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet.

The first festival in 1933 had 60 guests from 11 countries. This year's attendance is expected to be more than 600 spectators from 26 countries.

DISPUTE OVER "CROSS-WORD" PRIZE

Case Against "Illustrated Weekly" In Lahore Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, (By Mail.)

A civil suit in which the "Illustrated Weekly," of India figure as the defendants came up for hearing recently before the Judge Small Causes Court at Lahore.

The application of Mr. G. S. Monga of Lahore, the plaintiff, which was accepted by the Court read that the defendants offered a sum of Rs. 30,000 plus a radio set valued at Rs. 395 to the competitor sending an all-correct solution and that such entrant could submit any number of entries on payment of Rs. 2 for every three entries. The plaintiff alleged that he had submitted three coupons and that when the official solution was published in a subsequent issue of the paper, he found that his entry No. 2 was eligible for the first prize having an all-correct solution. When the names of prize winners in the puzzle were published in the issue of February 2, he found that his name was not among the prize-winners. In accordance with the rules of the competition, he submitted a scrutiny claim accompanied by scrutiny fee of Rs. 5 and sent a telegram to readjust the prize money. The defendants in reply denied having received coupon No. 2 and refunded the scrutiny fee of Rs. 5 though under the rules the scrutiny fee is refunded in the event of a claim being substantiated.

The plaintiff further contended that he did submit coupon No. 2 along with Nos 1 and 3 which the defendants admit having received.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

Counsel for the "Illustrated Weekly" submitted that the two coupons received by the paper contained 12 and 13 errors and that the defendants refunded the scrutiny fee as an act of grace. As the coupon No. 2 was not received, they were unable to declare the plaintiff as the first prize winner and that the claim of the entrant for damages was inadmissible and that the Lahore High Court had no jurisdiction to try the case as no action arose in Lahore.

The counsel for the defendant paper further submitted that according to the rules governing the competition, the decision of the Competition Editor in all such matters was final and legally binding and this was an express condition of the competition.

The judge after dealing with the preliminary objections raised by the defendants, fixed April 21 for the plaintiff to argue whether the suit brought against the paper is competent; if not whether the plaintiff is entitled to substitute the name of the proprietors in the suit and on what terms.

Prof. Dhruva Retires From Hindu 'Varsity

BENARES, (By Mail.)

Mr. A. B. Dhruva, who served the Benares Hindu University for the last 17 years as professor, principal, and pro-vice-chancellor, has now retired and has left for Ahmedabad. Tributes were paid to his services, administrative qualities, and scholarship by Pandit Malaviya, the vice-chancellor and addresses were presented to him on behalf of students and professors of the University on the eve of his departure.

Mr. Dhruva will continue to be connected with the University as a member of its Court and as Honorary Sanskrit Professor.—A. P.

"STATE OF HARTAL" AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

Disquiet prevailed in Allahabad from midnight on April 2 till last evening in connection with the Mohurram celebrations as a result of the Muslim objection to temple lights and worship in Durga temple situated in a bye-lane. This, however, ended without any untoward incident.

By evening yesterday Hindu business men closed their shops throughout the city in apprehension of trouble, while Muslims had done the same owing to Mohurram festival and the city appeared in a state of "hartal."

The situation became normal this morning.—United Press.

Wounded Sub-Inspector's Health

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The bullets lodged in the wounded sub-inspector's thighs could not be extracted in the Feni Hospital and is likely that he will be sent to Chittagong The superintendent of police and military intelligence officer have arrived here in connection with the arrests.

It now transpires that of two companions of the wounded man one escaped and has not yet been traced. Four young men belong to the village were taken to the Thana for interrogation in this connection.—A.P.

Runaway Detenu Arrested After Six Years

FENI, April 4.

A young Bengali who is alleged to have escaped while in detention and was wanted by the police for the last six years, was arrested last night at Sahadevpur village, with two others after a desperate hand-to-hand fight, wherein he received two bullet wounds. He is now in hospital in a precarious condition.

The police allege that he was in close touch with another Bengali who was the one main figure of the Chittagong Armoury Raid of April 1930 and who is still eluding the police.—A P.

Echo Of Postal Robbery

BENARES, (By Mail.)

The Assistant Sessions Judge, Benares sentenced one Ram Prasad Singh to 7 years rigorous imprisonment for snatching a bag from a postal peon and wounding him grievously on his neck while he was moving in the city distributing money-orders.—A. P.

BAN ON SUBHAS BOSE CONDEMNED

Nasik Congress Committee's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, (By Mail).

A resolution condemning the ban imposed by the Government on Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose as well as the action of the Government of Bombay in not lifting the several restrictions imposed on Dr. Bhutekar, a prominent Congress worker of this District, at the time of the last C. D. movement, was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the executive committee of the Nasik District Congress Committee held here, Mahant Sitaram Das Shastri, presiding.

It will be recalled here that, soon after his release from the prison during the second C. D. movement, Dr. Bhutekar, by the order of the Government of Bombay, has been disallowed from entering Bombay Presidency, and this ban together with several other restrictions imposed on him at that time has not been removed as yet.

Great satisfaction at the anti-tuberculosis propaganda work carried on by Dr. S. V. Deodhar, M.D., (Vienna) with the help of the Poona Anath Vidyarthigriha (Nasik Branch), as well as the working of the Vidyarthi Griha, was expressed by Dr. Dabholkar, the Director of Public Health, when he visited the Maharashtra Tuberculosis clinic, of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, on March 24.

With great interest the Director discussed with Dr. Deodhar, the proposed scheme of the development of the Maharashtra T. B. Sanatorium near Nasik the site for which he had seen and approved of five years back. He also expressed satisfaction at the increasing activities of the institution, as well as the equipment of the X-ray and pneumothorax apparatus for the treatment of T. B. patients.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE'S VISIT.

Much appreciation about the working of the Board of Self-Management (Ashram Panchayat) of the students in the Local Branch of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha, as well as the Maharashtra Soap factory, Fan-making and other departments conducted by the institution with a view to impart technical training to its students, was expressed by Dr. Burns, the director of Agriculture, when he visited the institution along with Mrs. Burns and Mr. Joshi, the Dy. Director and expressed great satisfaction about working of the rural Development Centre and the anti-tuberculosis work including the X-ray room. He also visited the Maharashtra T. B. Sanatorium plot of the same institution.

The visitors expressed their sympathy with and wished every success to the work of the institution.

COMMISSIONER DECLINES INTERVIEW

Crops Failure Impoverishes Vatva Peasants

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

On account of the scarcity of rain and failure of crops the peasants of Vatva village of Viramgam Taluka suffer the same pains and poverty as those of Aslali. The deputation, of peasants of Daxin Daskroi Taluka which had very recently gone to Bombay, included the members of the Vatva sufferers. Their grievance is not only of the failure of crops of paddy and juwar but the alteration in Anawari which the Panchayat had assessed. In this connexion they had seen both the Collector and the Commissioner.

Following this the Assistant Collector who had gone to Vatva, only examined Mr. Naranbhai the leader instead of the Panchayat, till late in the night, whose statements have been recorded. Seeing this one-sided inquiry the other leaders of the peasants wired their protest to the Commissioner and then applied.

As the Commissioner's Camp is here at present, a deputation of peasants consisting of 24 members went, in the burning heat to the Commissioner, to-day at 2 p.m. to pray for relief. But as if their cup was not full the Commissioner declined twice to see the distressed peasants.

YOUTH CONFERENCE PROPAGANDA.

The youths of Ahmedabad are leaving no stones unturned for the forthcoming Gujarat Youth Conference, first session of which is to be held here during next June. They are making whirlwind propaganda in the villages of Gujarat and using their influence to make it a success.

They have almost decided, it is said, to elect Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the chair. Further information is awaited in this connexion.

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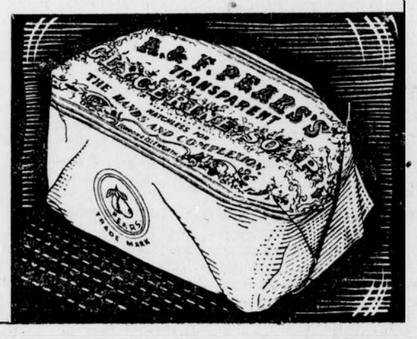

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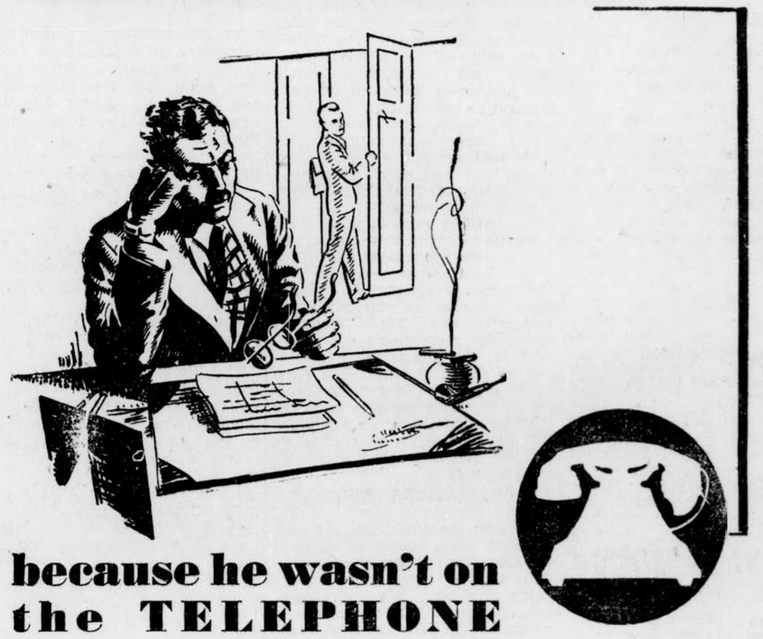

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OUTSTANDING ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

first place, although there is no rule in the Congress Constitution which debars local Congress leader from ascending to the Congress throne if the Congress session is being held in his own province, there has grown up a convention that the leader of the same province should not be given the privilege of wearing the Congress Crown, if the Congress is held in his own province. But this year through Gandhiji's influence, although he is out of the Congress, this long established convention has been brushed aside and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is admittedly the leader of the growing section of Left Wing Congressmen, or who is in the words of a prominent Congressman the connecting link between the older and the younger generations of Congressmen has been unanimously elected to preside over the 49th session of the Indian National Congress here.

NATION'S GRATITUDE.

Many reasons are stated to have led Gandhiji to decide on this course of action. The first and foremost reason is stated for this change in procedure is that the Nehru Family in general and Pandit Jawaharlal in particular, have made the greatest sacrifice in the cause of the country's freedom and, therefore, it is but right that the nation should express its gratitude to Pandit Jawaharlal by electing him for the second time in the short space. Six years to preside over another critical session of the Congress.

LEADER OF THE LEFT.

The second and equally valid reason urged in favour of this innovation is that Pandit Jawaharlal is the only Congress leader to-day who can control the Left Wing Congress Socialists who, despite all that is said against them, are growing in force and who, if not to-day, to-morrow or the day after, are bound to wrench the strings of power, and who knew, if properly directed, these would prove powerful and efficient national forces in due course, felt it necessary to exert his influence in the direction of keeping this section of young Congressmen within the Congress-field and the only way to do it was to have a Congress President whom these young bloods held in high esteem and to whom they really looked for guidance and lead.

It is further argued that Pandit Jawaharlal is the only leader who answers this description and who is respected by the Socialists and other Left-Wingers as the leader of the masses. Gandhiji knowing the mass mentality well enough, hit on this remarkable plan and, therefore, recommended that the long standing convention be set aside.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING.

The second unprecedented change is that never in the history of the Indian National Congress were momentous meetings of the Working Committee on the eve of the Congress session held in a place 200 miles away from the place where the Congress session is being held. Although ingenious attempts have been made to explain away this last minute innovation as being necessitated by domestic difficulties of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, more substantial reason appears to have been behind this unprecedented and inconvenient procedure. Two explanations have been suggested in informed circles. In the first place Gandhiji would be in Allahabad during the sixth and seventh April paying condolence visit to Mrs. Motilal Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal and other members of the Working Committee are anxious to have Gandhiji's advice and guidance on important and controversial matters they are going to discuss. Although at Delhi the Congress Executive virtually decided to postpone consideration of the question of office acceptance till after the election of Provincial Councils in 1937 is over and virtually adopted a formula, which they have, however, withheld from the public, on the subject in effect barring office acceptance as a major issue before the Lucknow session of the Congress it is understood that the question may be re-opened at Allahabad and final draft of resolution on the subject adopted.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

The Committee is also stated to be faced with the necessity of re-opening the Communal Award question again, because the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is stated to have given notice of a resolution for the Subjects Committee demanding that the Lucknow Session of the Congress should condemn in unequivocal terms the Communal Award and adopt a resolution whereby even the Council entry programme should be made dependent on a satisfactory settlement of the communal question, the solution of course being on the proportions suggested under the Award, but on the basis of joint electorates. Punjab Congressmen and those Congress leaders who recently visited the Punjab feel that unless the Congress makes big effort and solves the communal problem of the basis of joint electorates now and here, there is no hope for India.

FEELING IN PUNJAB.

A prominent Congressman who has just come from the Punjab told the Associated Press that feeling in the Punjab is so estranged between Hindus and Muslims and Muslims and Sikhs that any price was worth paying to establish communal concord and amity. If this is not done he felt India's progress towards her cherished goal of Independence would be doomed for at least generations. The Punjab Congressmen were, therefore determined to bring this question to the fore-front again at the Lucknow session of the Congress.

The Working Committee, therefore, it is pointed out here will have to make a big effort to solve this problem which is full of thorns and dilemma and would require Gandhiji's frequent help and guidance. Secondly it will also be necessary to consult Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from time to time on this question and as he is at Allahabad it was thought convenient to hold the Working Committee meeting at Allahabad.

Pandit Jawaharlal is also reported to be keen on solving this problem without which he feels helpless to implement any programme which Lucknow may ultimately draw up.

The third important innovation is unlike the previous years the President-elect will not be received at the station by members of the Reception Committee and then taken in a procession to the Congress Nagar. Instead he would arrive privately some time in the morning and later in the day meet the members of the Reception Committee at a fixed place wherefrom he will be taken in a procession on foot to the Congress Nagar.

SATES SUBJECTS.

Another important question about which the Working Committee is already reported to have received notice is congress vis-a-vis the Indian States subjects. The recent statement of the Committee on the subject, it is stated has not satisfied the States subjects who appear to argue: "If the Congress does not want to interfere in matters of the States, we have no quarrel with the Congress. We shall be content with verbal and moral sympathy of Congress. But what actually the Congress has done is that it has accepted the Federation idea and all that it implies. If the Congress accepts Federation, it means it is not going to confine its activities to British India only. Therefore it is necessary that the Congress should also implement Mahatma Gandhi's promise to the States subjects, namely, guarantee of fundamental rights, direct representation for State subjects in the Federal Assembly and their right to appeal to the Supreme Federal Court against verdicts State courts."

The subjects seem to want the Congress to adopt a resolution embodying above demands and it appears that certain members of the Working Committee regard these demands as reasonable and moderate and that Congress should do something on these lines. It is understood a resolution on these lines has been given notice of to the Subjects Committee by a private member and the Working Committee at Allahabad will have probably, to reverse its attitude and find solution for this question too.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES.

To sum up, therefore, the outstanding issues before the Lucknow Congress, in the words of prominent Congressman, the Council entry with office acceptance question, decision whereon may be postponed till after the elections to Provincial Councils. Unequivocal condemnation of Communal Award with a view to replacing it with agreed solution based on present proportion of representation, but based on joint electorates, clarification of Congress attitude towards States subjects, modification Congress Constitution including abolition Manual Labour. Clause and adoption of a programme with a view to making the Congress more and more representative of the masses.

According to a prominent Congressman, although Gandhiji may be available in Lucknow during the Congress for consultations the chances of his being present at the Congress session are very remote. "He is not even a four anna Congress member. How then do you think he can attend the Congress?"

A communique issued by the Congress Reception Committee says that out of 780 delegates to the session of the Congress about 700 delegates have intimated the Accommodation Committee to make arrangements for their stay. Delegates' Kitchen has been opened and delegates will be charged four annas for one meal and six annas for both meals.

Thousands of people have been visiting daily the Khadi and Village Industries and Swadeshi Exhibition opened here by Gandhiji.

Socialists are marshalling their forces and a strong contingent under the leadership of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya, Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Mr. Masani have arrived to-day. During the Congress week Socialists also will hold their Executive Committee meeting.

CONGRESS CABINET & S. AFRICAN INDIANS

Swami Bhavanidayal Interviews Mahatma

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The question of the resolution which the Congress session should adopt regarding Indians overseas, especially those in South Africa, was discussed to-day between Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Bhawanidayal Sannayasi, a representative of the South-African Indian Congress, who met Gandhiji for the first time to-day since his arrival in India some months back. Swami Bhawanidayal Sannavasi was Gandhiji's co-worker in South Africa and gave the latter a full account of the situation, especially the opinion relating to the South-African Asiatic Land Act and the Slum Act.

Gandhiji will assist the Working Committee in drafting a suitable resolution on the subject, and Swami Bhawanidayal has been promised an opportunity to address the Congress Session.—A. P.

C. R. TO CHAMPION OFFICE ACCEPTANCE?

MADRAS, April 5.

The Congress circles attach great significance to Mr. Rajagopalachariar's attending the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee, which commences at Allahabad from to-morrow, on invitation. He left for Allahabad yesterday.

No pretension whatever is made here that Mr. Rajagopalachariar will not put before the Working Committee cogent reasons and unassailable arguments in favour of the need for lifting the ban on office acceptance.

As Gandhiji always regards Mr. Rajagopalachariar's view precious, reinforced with this additional advantage Rajaji is expected to induce the Working Committee to give serious consideration to his suggestions—United Press.

PARLEY OVER OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, arrived this morning and left for Allahabad by the Howrah Express.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant spent the day with him at Birla House and it is understood that their conversation centred round the question of office acceptance.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram also joined in the conversation. Mr. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and others are leaving for Allahabad by the Parcel Express.—A.P.

States Peoples And I. N. Congress

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Working Committee of the Indian States Peoples Conference met this afternoon Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth presiding.

The following resolution was passed.

The Working Committee of the Indian States Peoples Conference welcomes the sign of the new orientation of the Congress policy on the problem of the Indian States as seen in the resolution on the subject passed by the Congress Working Committee at its Delhi sitting and trusts that the plenary session of the Congress at Lucknow will consider the demands of the people of the States, to give them the moral and material support of the Congress in their fight for freedom in the States."

RAJEN BABU FOR ALLAHABAD

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram have left for Allahabad by Blue Express.—United Press.

Jawahar's Address

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal spent the morning in giving finishing touches to his presidential address.—A. P.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

Vigorous efforts are being made to collect funds for the Allahabad Congress Hospital, which was founded in 1930 by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. So long as the Panditji lived, he took a very keen interest in the affairs of the hospital and, when his health deteriorated, he entrusted its work to the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, who was the first president of the hospital. Mrs. Nehru by her unflinching zeal and devotion to duty was able to raise the status of the hospital and converted it into a first class indoor hospital with 24 beds to begin with. The management, however, is now experiencing considerable financial difficulty in carrying it on in a befitting manner, worthy of the great founder. The new secretary Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, a cousin of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has issued an appeal for funds in which he points out that money is badly needed for the running of the hospital and it will be a tragedy if such a useful institution should be closed down for want of funds. Over 32,000 sick persons were treated in 1935.

Protest Against Proposed Bhajan Mandap Construction

The Hon. Gen. Secretary, Jamiat-e-Ahrarul Muslemeen, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Jamiat-e-Ahrarul Muslemeen, Bombay, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Saturday at Belvedere Hill Road, Mazgaon where the following resolutions were unanimously passed. Moulana Sahebzada Abdul Qayoom presided.

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly protests against the unjust decision of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to erect a Bhajan Mandap near the Byculla Musjid. Further, this meeting earnestly requests all members of the Corporation in general and Muslim members in particular to vote in favour of the resolution brought by Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan in the Corporation.

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay authorizes Mr. Mahomed Amin Azad, the President of the Jamiat Ahrarul Muslemeen, Bombay, to forward copies of the first resolution to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, and all Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and to take such further steps in this direction as may be found necessary.

Maharastra Physical Culture Conference

(From A Correspondent)

UJJAIN, April 4.

The seventh session of the Maharastra Shariarika Shikshan Parishad will be held at Ujjain on May 6.

It will consist of shows of Indian games and exhibition of charts, tools and dresses. The Exhibition Authorities will be responsible for exhibits for the time they are with them. Essays to be read during the Conference may be in Hindi or in Marathi of not more than 25 foolscap pages The subjects are: "A suitable course of physical instructions for ladies" "How should the system of physical instructions be reformed to make the present generation courageous and brave," "The place of scouting and Olympics in the present movement of physical exercise".

Essays and proposals for the Conference should reach the Secretary before April 25. Delegates' fee is rupee One.

Dacoits' Midnight Raid And Loot

SYLHET, (By Mail.)

Report of yet another armed robbery at Village Leagas in the Habiganj sub-division where a daring dacoity was committed only a couple of months ago has just been received. It is stated that about 30 or 40 persons armed with deadly weapons raided the house of a wealthy man of the locality while all the inmates were fast asleep at dead of night. Dacoits are said to have mercilessly belaboured some of the inmates after they had broken into their dwelling house with the result they sustained serious injuries on various parts of their bodies. It is learnt that iron safe almirah and trunks in the house were all broken open and cash and jewelleries of gold and silver worth about Rs. 2,500 in all have been taken away. Information having been sent to the police on the following morning, investigation has been taken up. No arrest has yet been made in this connection.—United Press.

REMARKABLE INTER-COMMUNAL FRATERNIZATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

ples. India belonged to Muslims as well as Hindus. Was it therefore, just and fair that the struggle for its freedom should be carried on by the Hindus alone and that the sacrifices in that struggle should only be borne by the Hindus while the Muslims, with few exceptions remained aloof? That was hardly consistent with the teachings of Islam. If he had understood Islam aright, Mr. Brelvi said, he did not hesitate to declare that any Muslim, who acquiesced in political subjection and did not make any effort or sacrifice in the cause of his country's freedom, had no right to call himself a Muslim. If the Muslims understood the true teachings of Islam they would not only struggle, shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren for their country's freedom but would also take the lead in making every sacrifice in that cause.

MUSLIMS, TRUE DEMOCRATS

Swami Vishwanand said he felt proud and glad to participate in the observance of Hussein Day, especially as he was convinced that the Muslims had, under the inspiration of their religion, practised brotherhood of man and democracy in a manner which Hindus and Christians might well follow with profit. Swami Vivekananda, he added, used to tell the Americans, when he was in the U. S. A., that while they boasted about democracy they did not treat the Negro on equal terms with themselves, and that true democracy was only practised by the Muslims. When in Europe Catholics persecuted the Protestants and the latter persecuted the former and both persecuted the Jews, it was a great Muslim ruler, Akbar, who was trying to bring about a synthesis between all religions and under his reign Hindus and Muslims lived in peace and harmony. Swami Vishwananda said that they honoured Hussein's memory because he had sacrificed his life for the vindication of Truth. The fundamental teachings of all religions were the same and he appealed to Hindus and Muslims to seek points of excellences in each other's religion and they would find that the things which united them were more numerous and more important than those which divided them.

Mr. Syed Ibne Hasan Razvi said that though Hussein and his small band were wiped out by Yezid, the triumph was that of Hussein and not Yazid's and that was shown by the universality of the tribute paid to the memory of Hussein who had sacrificed his life so that democracy should live. Hussein's life had many lessons to show, but the most important was that they should not afraid of being a minority. In the great moral struggle which Hussain waged, the women members of his family also took part. That was a lesson for Muslims to take their women with them in their efforts towards progress.

Mr. Dinshaw Irani then spoke and paid his tribute to Hussein's martyrdom. Messrs. Aga Mahsher, Songeer, Mussavir, Shyda and Mohibb read verses composed by them and after the president had made his concluding remarks, and a vote of thanks to the chair moved by Mr. M. A. Murtuza and seconded by Mr. Aziz Peerbhoy, the remarkable gathering dispersed towards midnight.

INDIAN CHAMBERS FEDERATION RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 8.)

qualified officers and engineers trained in the "Dufferin" up to at least fifty per cent. of the total number of officers and engineers employed in their ships as recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. The Federation urges Government to use their influence with shipping companies like the P. and O. which receive Mail subsidies and the patronage of the Government and the people of India to employ duly qualified cadets from the "Dufftrin" as officers in their steamers in Adequate numbers.

Mr. Mehta, in the longest speech of the Conference, declared that it was subsidy which these shipping companies were getting and not payment for services, as the Commerce Member said in the Assembly. Mr. Mehta added that the word 'subsidy' was even used in postal returns. He said the problem was becoming acute and must be tackled by Government immediately.

Messrs. S. H. Lulla and Muzumdar strongly supported the resolution which was carried.

MEASUREMENT OF CARGO.

Mr. Haridas Lalji moved a resolution recording emphatic protest against the attitude of steamship companies in not accepting measurement of cargo by all registered Chambers of Commerce at every port and against Government for not giving full effect to the resolution of the Federation in this connection passed in 1932.

Mr. Buch supported the resolution which was carried.

The last resolution was moved by Mr. A. L. Ojha regarding the coal industry. The resolution stated: "In view of the most unsatisfactory position of the coal industry due to (1) the burden of numerous local taxes, (2) the surcharge on railway freight and terminal charges, (3) unhealthy competition on account of imported coal and oil fuel and (4) recent charges in the coal purchase policy of the Government of India for railways which was more or less responsible for wasteful methods of mining with the consequential result of frequent colliery disasters, this Federation strongly urges the Government of India to impose immediately an adequate duty on imported coal and oil fuel and appoint a Committee of Enquiry for examining the present position of this important basic industry with a view to suggesting remedies calculated to secure its rehabilitation."

Mr. K. Dutt supported the resolution which was passed.

FEDERATION'S FINANCES

The Federation discussed steps to be taken to strengthen the finances of the Federation and increase its activities, but the subject was deferred to a later date, member bodies and individuals concerned being asked to consider the question in the meanwhile.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan moved a vote of thanks expressing warmest appreciation of the services rendered by the President, Lala Padampat Singhania, the youngest President of the Federation, being about 32 years of age.

Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai spoke in support and after the President's reply the resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Federation then dispersed.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 4.

Mitsui Eusan Kaisha's s.s. Hakubusan Maru of 4070 Reg. tons, Capt. N Iwata, arrived from Osaka via China, Japan Ports, Karachi, Colombo, Marmagoa with general cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Alipore of 3241 Reg. tons, Capt. L Parfitt, arrived from Nagoya, Japan Ports, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Kenya of 4646 Reg. tons, Capt. J H Longhurst, arrived from Durban via African Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A Russel, arrived from Basra via Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 4.

The following steamers entered for loading on 4-4-36:—

S.S. Akbar (T.M. and Co.) for for Calcutta.

S.S. Thames Maru (O.S.K.) for China, Japan Ports.

S.S. City of Evansville (F.F.C. and Co.) for American Ports.

S.S. Kenya (M.M. and Co.) for African Ports.

S.S. Galveston (L.S. Ltd.) for American Ports via Suez.

S.S. City of Barcelona (K.N. Co.) for Europe Ports via Karachi.

for Europe Ports via Karachi, Bhavnagar and Bedi Bunder.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 4.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 Reg. tons, Capt. E J Thornton, sailed for London via Marseilles and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Ehrenfels of 4775 Reg. tons, Capt. G Lethop, sailed for Karachi via Okha, Cutchmandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi Bunder and Bhavnagar, with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 Reg. tons, Capt. H L Walton, sailed for Marseilles, Plymouth, Liverpool, via Port Said and Port Sudan with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Akbar of 2479, Reg. tons, Capt. A Keir, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.'s s.s. Mount Derfys of 3217 Reg. tons, Capt. M Macres, sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nizam of 3334 Reg. tons, Capt. C R Harrison, sailed for Calcutta via Cochin Ports with general via Cochin and Coast Ports with general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 4.

S.S. Tangsha, agents L Edwards, from Halmstad and Norkopping: —87 pkgs ice cream freezers; 115 cases stones and parts thereof; 1656 bales paper; 279 cases steel hinges; 355 pkgs. nails; 60 bundles iron rods.

From Oslo:—610 pkgs. paper; 5 cases cheese; 64 bales boards; 25 cases nails.

From Hamburg:—50 crts. glass tiles; 23 bales boards; 393 cases window glass; 29 cases pad-locks; 44 bales paper; 200 coils iron wire; 50 bags broken tiles; 204 bags clove stones; 75 nos. s. tubes.

From Antwerp:—65 bags fish bolt and nuts; 134 cases window glass; 850 bags whitings; 80 brrls. whitings; 400 bags bolts; 128 cases dry earth colour; 40 brrls. salamonic; 26 brrls. glue; 67 bags nitrate of soda; 552 nos. marble slates; 25 crts. wagon parts; 23 cases window glass.

From Rotterdam:—200 bags litho phone; 150 cases beer; 2450 bags pearl starch; 35 bales paper; 65 drums textile soap.

From Suez:—633 drums asphalts.

S.S. Gharinda, agents M M and Co., from Akyab:—40442 bags rice.

From Tuticorin and Cochin:—8 bags cotton raw; 108 bales cotton yarn; 84 cases tea.

S.S. Gamarea, agents M M and Co., from Coconada, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Tellicherry, Comorin:—88 bales cotton cloth; 36 bales canvas; 73 bags copra.

S.S. Varela, agents M M and Co., from Busra:—692 bags mash; 166 bags beans; 19875 baskets wet dates; 70 bags sheep skins; 5 bags wool.

From Karachi:—200 bales cotton; 78 bags rice; 46 bags cotton seed; 18 bags kasmish; 25 bales wool; 86 bags wheat floor; 457 bags wheat; 35 bags paper khar; 25 jottas rose water; 22 bags almond kernels; 16 cases pistas.

S.S. Ranee, agents T M and Co., from Rangoon:—4834 bags rice; 301 bars pig lead; 186 bundles teak boards.

From Port Blair:—201 bags Ind. match wood.

From Cochin, Ponani, Calicut:—36 bundles rubber; 241 chests. tea; 1362 bags cocoanuts; 78 coils ropes.

S.S. Surada, agents M M and Co., from Momoasa:—12688 bales cotton; 18 cases ivory.

S.S. Hilda, agents L T, from Saigon:—69457 pls. teak scantlings; 4228 bundles teak scantlings; 485 bundles teak boards; 7831 pcs. teak boards; 736 pcs. teak planks.

S.S. Hampara, agents M M and Co., from Rangoon and Moulmein: —34448 bags rice; 11127 bundles teak scantlings; 55651 pcs. teak scantlings; 1035 pcs. teak parts; 2418 pcs. teak planks; 187 bags b'nuts; 18 pcs. teak squares.

From Tuticorin, Cocnin, Ponani and Calicut:—39 cases cane yarn; 81 chests tea; 35 jottas coir yarn; 114 bags cocoanuts; 4889 nos. fire bricks; 85 cases coffee; 471 bags andalwood.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April ..

S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton V Ladha; 100 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. City of Baroda, for Manchester:—58 bags gum N Mulji.

For Dinkerk:—110 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 180 bales wool E Mavji and Co.; 94 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai.

S.S. Galvestan for Norfolk:—800 bags myrabollams Pranin and Co.

For Baltimore:—400 bags myrabollams Pranin and Co.

For Philadelphia:—4100 bags myrabollams K Tricamji and Co.; 400 bags myrabollams Pranin and Co.

S.S. Tanfield for Melbourne:—616 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.; 128 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Brisbane:—169 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Sydney:—563 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 450 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton K Dewchand.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1421 bags Langley and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi:—225 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton Breul and Co.

For Kobe:—1600 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 4087 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.; 150 bales cotton P Haiji and Co.

For Shanghai:—1700 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

May Liquidation And Hedge Selling

Excessive Rain Over Eastern Belt

DROUGHT IN SOUTH-WEST

Government Statement On Disposal Of Loan Cotton Expected On Sunday

FEELING IN FAVOUR OF NEW CROP INCREASING

Owing to excessive rains in Atlantic States and drought over the Western Cotton Belt, feeling in favour of new crop is increasing.

U. S. Administrative officials state that the announcement of Government's policy for the disposal of loan cotton is not expected before Sunday. A statement is possible on Sunday with a view to preventing the likelihood of violent market fluctuations.

Bombay, April 4

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange reacted on Friday on general liquidation owing to the uncertainty over the Government's announcement regarding the release of 12 cent loan cotton. The announcement will possibly be made on Sunday in order to avoid any undue excitement or violent price fluctuations. It is reported that Senator Smith who demanded weekly liquidation of 15 to 25 thousand bales, has agreed to the Government plan. Operators are awaiting Government announcement.

Private reports indicate too much rains over the Eastern Belt and drought over the Western Belt. These reports are considered bullish and general feeling in favour of new crop months is increasing.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened on Friday at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 2 to 3 points with July 10.97. There was a marked absence of any important buying and prices declined 9 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.88 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 11.62c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 11.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 5.92. New liquidation plan is regarded constructive and induced support to near positions and absorbed hedge selling. Later on trade calling met with hedging and straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices gained 8 points at 6.50d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close May was quoted 5.23, July 5.19 and October 5.12.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of one to two points. Uppers were one point lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with better enquiry for later months. Sakels closed at 9 to 14 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced one to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	10.97+03
New York July lowest (12-55 p.m.)	10.88—06
Liverpool July highest	5.94+07
Liverpool July lowest	5.90+03

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

2nd April: The new Smith Bill restricting sale of loan cotton and fixing a minimum price is expected to strengthen July. Spot houses buying. Better undertone.

3rd April: Sao Paulo Brazil crop estimate is 196,000 tons of 1,000 kilos.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:

2nd April: Price fixing in near months. Dry cold weather in the Southwest. Reports of too much rains in Atlantic States. We look for higher prices.

Copper: Indications are for 75 points advance in spot market before the end of this year. We think purchases at present prices will show good.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Confidence returning owing to large takings by English spinners. Rain is needed in the Western Belt. The wet weather is seriously interfering with planting in the Eastern Belt.

Liverpool: Market steady on strength of America, shortage of contracts and Eastern buying. Bullish.

New York: May liquidation and hedge selling against purchases of outsiders.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	11.20
July	10.89
October	10.21
December	10.21
January	10.24
Middling Spot	11.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	11.12
July	10.80
October	10.19
Middling Spot	11.62

NEW YORK.

New York, April 4.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

	To-day's Closing.
April	6.11
May	6.02
June	5.94
July	5.88
August	5.76
September	5.65
October	5.56
November	5.50
December	5.50
January	5.50
February	5.50
Middling Spot	6.47
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
July	5.89
October	5.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May	3.66
July	3.51
October	3.43
November	3.23
January	3.12
March	3.06
F.G.F. Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.25
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.40
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.55
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
BENGAL:	
Good	4.00
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.35
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3|8 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 4.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	4.96-7|16
Paris	75.10
Berlin	12.31
Madrid	36.28
Amsterdam	7.29-3|4
Brussels	29.29-1|2
Milan	62.62
Berne	15.20-1|2
Prague	119.75

PRODUCE.

London, April 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April sellers 30|9.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 4

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 199 for Broach J/A delivery. In the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Local operators are awaiting the announcement of the American Government regarding the disposal of loan cotton which is expected on Sunday. The tone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened at a decline of 3 points. The local market was quiet with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 199/4. The local market will close at 3 p.m. on Monday. To-day the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	197 4 0
Broach J/A	199 8 0
Oomra May	181 12 0
Oomra July	181 8 0
Bengal May	149 8 0
Bengal July	147 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 4.

	Extra Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Spr-fine.
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P. ...	162	158	153	150
Punjab ...	162	158	153	150
Oomra No. 3	193	190	187	184 ...
C.P. No. 1	207	204	201	198 ...
C.P. No. 2	199	196	193	190 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	206	203	200	196
Punjab-Ame. ...	216	213	210	206
Surat ...	246	243	240	236
Rajpipla ...	238	235	232	228
Navsari ...	251	248	245	241

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, April 4

55 A Damodar Bagalkot 7 on
53 H Bharmal Jaipur 153
60 A Damodar Bir 7 on
27 Japan T and Co Darwah 8 on
100 Patel and Co Botad 8 off
109 G G Kesha and Co Agar 7 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4

Bengal Superfine ...	159/161
Bengal Fine ...	152/154
Bengal F G ...	...
C P 1 Fine ...	198/200
C P 2 Fine ...	193/194
Arvi Fine ...	194/196
Ellichpur Fine ...	191/193
Berar Fine ...	187/189
Khamgaon Fine ...	187/190
Mulkapur Fine ...	184/186
Khandesh Fine ...	177/180
Jalna/Sailu Fine ...	185/187
Burwah Sanavad Fine ...	189/190
Mathia Fine ...	172/177
Dhollera Fine ...	197/202
Broach Fine ...	201/205
Punjab/American ...	202/212
Sindh-American ...	202/212
Cambodia ...	257/262
Compta Good ...	227/232
Westerns ...	212/222
Miraj ...	207/212
Kampala ...	320/322
Jinja ...	312/314
New Manza ...	294/302
Jagadia Ankleshwar ...	239/242
Surat ...	247/249
Navsari ...	253/255

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	2-4-36.	This year
Khandesh	2,287	238,418
Central India	646	222,164
Barsi and Nagar	2,325	126,133
Hyderabad Gaorani	575	28,303
Berar	3,443	259,963
Central Provinces	1,007	78,298
Total Oomras	10,283	953,279
Dholera	1,511	77,584
N W Provinces	...	60,797
Rajputana	305	56,532
Sind-Punjab	1,950	389,924
Broach	12,655	186,838
Coompta and Dharwar	1,168	15,492
Westerns Northerns	75	18,330
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,754
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,136
Egyptian and African	...	137,486
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	27,947	1,927,658

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 26th Mar

In full-pressed bales	2-4-36.	This year.
Europe	3,271	311,457
Japan and China	12,251	742,903
Coast Ports	425	18,840
Up-country by Rail	...	124,146
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,750
Total	15,947	1,209,096

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 3-4-36	6545000	4087000
Receipts yesterday 3-4-36	6000	7000
Exports to date 3-4-36	5074000	3783000
Stock at Ports 3-4-36	2071000	2240000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-4-36	1902000	1490000
Stock at Liverpool 3-4-36	690000	792000
Visible Supply 3-4-36	5383000	5253000
Quantity in sight 3-4-36	11261000	7338000
Quantity out of sight 3-4-36	8984000	7403000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 2

Broach A/M opening 196; highest 197 1/4; lowest 196; closing 196 3/4

Broach J/A opening 198 1/4; highest 199 1/4; lowest 198 1/4; closing 198 3/4

Oomra May opening 180 3/4; highest 181 1/4; lowest 180 3/4; closing 180 3/4

Oomra July opening 180; highest 180 3/4; lowest 180; closing 180 1/2

Bengal May opening 148 1/2; highest 148 1/2; lowest 148 1/4; closing 148 1/2

Bengal July opening 146; highest 146 1/4; lowest 146; closing 146 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-36) Rs. 14.

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Forn Power Com	3
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	23
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	88 1/2
New York Central	37
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	15
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	134
Great North Pfd	38
Northern Pacific Rly	33
Bethelehem Steel	59
United States Steel	67 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 3/4
General Motor	69
General Electric	40
Kelvinators	23
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
American Radiator	24
Int Cement	49
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35
Int Nickel of Canada	49
American Can Co.	125
Curtiss Wright	7

Market easier on profit taking. Carloadings down 16000 units. Have a favourable opinion regarding American Can Co dol 125.

Total business: 1 3/4 million

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, April 4

	Rs.
Yearly tejimandi on Broach July August 1936	14
Yearly teji on Rs. 210 July August 1936	4 1/4
Yearly teji on Rs. 215 July August 1936	3 1/4
Yearly mandi on Rs. 185 July August 1936	3
Yearly mandi on Rs. 175 July August 1936	1 1/4
Monthly tejimandi July August 1936	6
Monthly Rs. 5 difference teji July August 1936	1 1/2

HOLIDAY IN SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 4

The local share bazar remained closed to-day, being a Jain holiday.

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi July August 1936	1 1/2
Monthly Rs. 10 difference teji July August 1936	3/4
Monthly Rs. 10 difference mandi July August 1936	3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 127 July 128 October 132 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 198 Liverpool May 6.00 Rs. 65 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 200 Liverpool July 5.86 Rs. 57 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 198 New York May 11.22 Rs. 53 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 200 New York July 10.92 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 4

London and foreign silver advices were unchanged and Montreal prices were 5 points down. London-Paris Exchange was 75.15 while Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2 with a quiet tone. In the local market business was restricted and prices fluctuated withiu a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 11 0
Chaitra delivery	49 11 0
Chaitra tejimandi	0 7 0
Vaishaka delivery	49 11 0
Vaishaka tejimandi	1 4 0
Ready gold	34 11 3
Chaitra delivery	34 11 9
Chaitra tejimandi	0 1 0
Vaishakh delivery	34 11 0
Vaishaka tejimandi	0 4 0

SILVER & GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, April 4.

Bar Gold of the value of Rs. 50,64,763 was exported from Bombay for Europe and Port Sudan for the week ending Saturday.

S.S. Islami which sailed on March 30 carried gold worth Rs. 9,725 for Port Sudan. S. S. Viceroy of India which sailed to-day carried gold worth Rs. 4,377 for Port Sudan, Rs. 22,97,957 for London, Rs. 12,29,030 for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam and Rs. 3,75,340 for New York.

The Total quantity of Gold exported from Bombay since G. Britain went off the Gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,65,89,83,892.

English bar Silver weighing 7,612 ounces was shipped for Port Sudan by S.S. Islamia and 2170 ounces for Port Sudan via Aden per S.S. Viceroy of India during the week.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 3

May	45.29—01
July	45.10—05
September	45.15—

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 4.

Spot	19-15|16
Forward	19-15|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 27-0-7.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1 6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 3/8
Banks selling T T	268 3/8
Banks buying T T	265 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	565
Banks buying T T	575
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 3rd instant	4.95 1/2
Japan/London 4th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 4th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 3rd instant	75.15
London/Belgium 3rd instant	29.30
London/Switzerland 3rd instant	15.31
London/Berlin 3rd instant	12.31 1/2
London/Stockholm 3rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 3rd instant	4.95 9/16
London Amsterdam 3rd instant	7.29 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 3rd instant	.27-0-7½
Silver London Ready 3rd instant	20
Silver London Forward 3rd instant	20
Silver New York Ready 3rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 3rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 3rd instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 3

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	117 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st April	36,737
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,899,711
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,595,816
Increase	303,895

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from one of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

Owing to excessive rains, storm over Eastern Belt and drought over Western Belt, think it a good time to buy, around present level, New Crop.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|10-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|7-1|2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6|7-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, April 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 6-1|4.

SEEDS.

London, April 4.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f., ton, April sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-13-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £13-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., April sellers 26|3.

Linseed Oil, naked London, per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 26|4-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed, per lb. sellers 7-9|16.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 3.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Corresponding Week 1935
Total in Sight (excluding Linters)	11,261	80	7,338	43 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,827	102	3,709	92 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,074	96	3,783	90 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,277	18	1,253	13 ,,
Of which to China	40	1	91	1 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	1,138	29	603	9 ,,
Of which to Germany	720	12	316	9 ,,
Stock at New York	——	4	——	20 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2,071	——	2,240 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,902	——	1,490 ,,
World's Visible Supply	——	7,212	——	7,258 ,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,383	——	5,253 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,934	247	7,403	179 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,545	36	4 087	28 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

BUSINESS EXPANSION

Prospects Of Cotton Crop

Messrs. E J. Schwabach & Co. New York have issued the following weekly report:—

Since our last letter the cotton market has maintained a steady undertone with new crop futures moving over a range of from slightly under 10c to approximately 10.30c. The premiums existing for old crop months have not varied materially pending clarification of various plans involving liquidation of the 4,500,000 bales of Government loan cotton as well as the spots and futures held by the Producers Pool.

This stability in face of recent sales by the Pool of about 100,000 bales of March futures, has attracted quite wide attention in the trade. It undoubtedly reflects the strong statistical position and the firm spot markets where very little desirable cotton is available, outside of the Government holdings.

Mills at present are not buying cotton because they do not know what is going to be done in the question of an excise tax to take the place of the invalidated processing tax. They are in need of supplies, however, and it is safe to expect that just as soon as the question is settled they will come into the market for spot cotton.

We have repeatedly called attention to the general business expansion and healthy fundamental conditions which are giving the market a cushion of stability in absorbing the liquidating operations of Government agencies and we believe that if a positive and comprehensive policy was announced from Washington a great deal more of the Government cotton could be passed into trade channels between now and the start of the new crop movement, notwithstanding the marketing of exotic growths at this time.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The shrinkage in world markets for American cotton is directly traceable to Government control, price-pegging, and rtduction of supply. With Producers Pool stocks said to be down to 355,000 bales and the March future position being liquidated, the Government is at least apparently awake to the desirability of getting out of the cotton business. This is the most encouraging development in six years and we look forward to the time when a free market, responsive to world conditions will bring about larger world consumption of American cotton.

NEW CROP PROSPECTS.

So far as anyone can now predict, the new crop will be, to all intents and purposes, free of control. Acreage will probably be increased in the neighbourhood of 17 per cent. The Official weather Bureau records for three Southwestern states where a drought exists, show serious moisture deficiency The figures are in inches:—

State	January rainfall	Departure from normal
Texas	0.75	— 1.18
Oklahoma	0.39	— 1.07
Arkansas	1.05	— 3.24

February	Department from normal	Two months deficiency.
Texas	0.73 — 1.78	2.22
Oklahoma	0.39 — 1.00	2. 7
Arkansas	1.75 — 1.57	4.81

Consumption is at a record rate for all kinds of cotton. The New York Cotton Exchange figures are enlightening:

Six months consumption	
6 154,000	5,665,000
7,339,000	7 249,000
13,493 000	12 914,000
Th's year	Last year
American 6,151,000	5 665,000
Foreign 7,339,000	7,249,000
All cotton 13,493,000	12 914,000

It will be seen that, whereas American cotton consumption increased, consumption of foreign growths made new high records. With a free market in this country we believe this situation would be changed and that a broader and probably higher market for the new crop would result.

TAG SALES.

Fertilizer tag sales in the five principal cotton growing states during February were smaller than the same month last year but larger than two years ago, according to advices to the New York Cotton Exchange. During February tags were sold for 307,000 short tons against 394,000 in February last year and 264,000 two years ago. Sales in five states —the Carolinas, Albama, Mississippi and Louisiana—from December 1st to the end of February total 562,000 against 634,000 last year and 599,000 two years ago.

The soil conservation programme begins to go into effect this week and reports indicate that farmers are showing a favourable reaction toward it.

We are pleased to report a constructive movement on the part of the U. S. Government involving an appropriation of 1,300,000 for experimentation with cotton road building, which calls for the building of approximately 1,000 mills of road reinforced with cotton fabric

All indications point toward expanding usage and general world demand for cotton and we continue to feel that purchases of new crop futures around the 10c level either for investment or actual requirements will prove profitable

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 14 6
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 0 0
B B and C. I. Rly Ord Stock	115 0 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt. Ord	dol. 13.00
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	29 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 2 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 6 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 2 0
Fanti Investment Trust Co	0 12 6
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	33 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	100 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 3 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 18 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 3 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord	2 2 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 4.

Java Ready	13 9 0
March Shipment	4 3 0
April-June shipment	4 3 6
July-Sept. shipment	4 4 0
Kesar ready	13 8 0
Suraya ready	13 5 0
Spot Java	F. 3 9 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 3.

May	71 7/8d.
July	73d.
October	72 1/4 d.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 3.

July	2.78+03
Sept.	2.72+02
December	2.68+05
January	2.54+06

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 3.

May	0.84 1/2 c.
July	0.84 c.
Sept.	0.82 3/4 c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 4

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,897
Linseed	27,636
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,660
Gingellyseed	2,188
Poppyseed	91
Groundnuts	12,854
Castorseed	1,316
Rice	27,793
Myrabollams	4,451
Cottonseed	27,618
Gram	5,950
Joowar	3,646
Barley	1,364
Bajree	1,630
	Tons.
Coal	444

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1936

Reduce Military Expenditure To Pre-War Level

Revise Scales Of Services' Salaries

Substantial Expansion Of Currency, Prime Necessity

Lala Padampat Singhania Pleads For Creation Of Rural Credit By Legislation

The following are extracts from the speech of Lala Padampat Singhania, who presided over the session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi on Saturday:—

A year has gone by since my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, handed over to me the reins of the Federation. It has been a year of strenuous work. Your Committee dealt with a number of important subjects affecting the commercial interests of the country and submitted exhaustive memoranda to the Government of India embodying their views on questions like the financial adjustment between India and Burma, revision of the Insurance Law in India, revision of the Income-tax Law in India, greater association of Indian commercial community with the working of the Railway Conference, Indo-Burma Trade Convention, formation of electorates for commercial constituencies and disposal of surplus stocks of quinine held by the Government of India, the Report of which is being submitted to you for adoption during this Session. The Committee also throughout the year kept themselves busy with the examination of the effect of the working of the Ottawa scheme of preferences on India's import and export trade and prepared an exhaustive note on the subject for the information of the Members of the Central Legislature.

INAUGURATION OF REFORMS

The inauguration of reforms under the Government of India Act of 1935 presented a number of intricate questions; the findings of the Indian Delimitation Committee, as far as commercial constituencies are concerned, have not been very happy. An injustice done to Indian commercial interests, which I cannot pass over without a reference, is the allocation of the third non-Provincial Federal seat to the three bodies affiliated to the Associated Chambers in the provinces of U. P., Delhi and the Punjab. The trade and industrial interests in these three provinces are predominantly Indian and as such, the seat ought to have been allotted to Indian bodies.

FEDERAL FINANCE

Another problem relating to the successful working of the reforms which baffles solution is the future finance of the Federal Government I do not wish to refer to the very regrettable policy of the British Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for India, in not appointing any Indian financier on the Niemeyer Committee and denying thereby Indian financiers an opportunity of sharing with the Britishers the responsibility of finding ways and means for the solvent administrations of the Provinces and the Federal Government. I do not wish to grudge the provincial administrations all the relief which Sir Otto Niemeyer may think in his judgment to allot. The question that will face this country is the finances that would be available to the Federal Government. The main sources of revenue to the Federal Government are the customs, income-tax, revenue from salt duty, excise duty, profits from currency and mint and contribution from railways. There is scarcely any chance of an improvement in the customs receipts unless there is a pronounced improvement in the purchasing power of the masses.

REDUCE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

As there is practically no scope for raising revenue by way of taxation, the only course left open is to reduce the military expenditure to the pre-war level or to secure a contribution from the revenues of the United Kingdom towards meeting the excess of expenditure over that level as all the military maintained in India is not entirely in the interests of India but to safeguard the trade routes of the United Kingdom. I would, therefore, suggest to Sir Otto Niemeyer to consider this question while submitting his recommendations to the Secretary of State for India, and secondly, to revise the scales of remuneration of the Imperial and Provincial Services. In no country, does the military expenditure constitute 60 per cent. of the revenues and both the Finance Member and the Commander-in-Chief, instead of holding hopes of reasonable reduction in the military expenditure, stated possibilities of greater expenditure on that count. With the military expenditure and the debt and pensions service charges constituting more than 80 per cent of the revenues of the future Federal Government, I do not visualise any prospect of the successful working of the Federal constitution.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS

The railway administration of this country is another very important factor to be reckoned with in the Federal constitution.

(Continued on Page 9.)

RACE FOR CALCUTTA ALDERMEN'S SEATS

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The election of the Aldermen of the Calcutta Corporation this year promises to be exciting in view of the fact that what is described as a record number of candidates, since the existing Act came into force, are in the field. For five seats 41 candidates have submitted their nomination papers and prominent among them are Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, all ex-Mayors, Mr. F. Rooney, Mrs. Nellie Sengupta, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Kartick Chandra Mullick, Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguly, Mrs. Hemaprava Majumdar, Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen and Prof. Satish Chandra Ghosh.

Among the candidates are nine who were defeated in the recent elections including Miss Ganguly, Mrs. Majumdar and Mr. Rooney. They also include in addition to Mr. Huq, four Muslims although the elections were boycotted by them as a class.—A. P.

Peaceful Muharram At Patna

PATNA, April 4.

Muharram passed off peacefully throughout Bihar except for an incident at Jamui, Monghyr District, wherein, while the police were carrying out the sub-divisional Magistrate's order for lopping of the branches of a peepul tree, to allow the Muslim tazias to pass, the Hindus objected and obstructed the police. Thereupon the police dispersed the Hindu crowd and arrested several Hindus against whom cases of obstruction were instituted. The tazia procession passed off quietly.—A. P.

Two Students Rusticated

JUBBULPORE, April 5.

For alleged assault on the Prefect of their college, two students of the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, one Third Year B.Sc., and the other Third Year (Arts) have been rusticated by the Principal for a period of eleven months. During this period the rusticated students shall not be entitled to have their admission in any college in India.—United Press.

George V Memorial For Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The "Statesman" learns that Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, has opened a "King George the Fifth Memorial Fund" in Bengal with a personal donation of Rs. 1,500.

The list is now open and ready response from the province is anticipated.—A.P.

K. B. Sheik Makbul Hosain Dead

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The death occurred this afternoon of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Makbul Hosain at his residence, of heart failure while taking tea. He was about 56 years old.

The dead body is being taken to Lucknow for cremation.—United Press.

INDIAN FLIERS BACK HOME

Say Mission Of Goodwill To Africa Is More Than Fulfilled

KARACHI, April 5.

The Indian aviators Messrs. Poochkanwalla and Dalal accompanied by Manmohan Singh arrived from Basra 4—8 p.m. completing the journey from Cape Town to India in Puss Moth for the first time.—

RECEPTION AT KARACHI

The airmen were received by friends at Drigh Road and profusedly garlanded. To an "Associated Press" representative the airmen said that they gave free flights to over 15,000 children all over the Union during their stay of six months. Manmohan Singh joined them in South Africa and had been their technical adviser all along.

THEIR MISSION

Explaining that their mission was to establish goodwill and closer contact with the Union and also to make the younger generation airminded, the aviators declared their object had been more than fulfilled. "The Spirit of India", the 'plane which was presented to them by the South African Indians behaved splendidly. They also paid a tribute to the hospitality and generosity shown by Indians throughout the Union.

His Excellency the Governor of Sind will grant them an interview to-morrow afternoon.

The Mayor of Karachi will entertain them at tea at the Municipal Club on Wednesday.

It is understood that the airmen are proceeding to Patiala soon at His Highness' invitation.—A. P.

COMMERCE CHAMBERS SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The Secretaries of the different Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations who attended the session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce met informally this morning and decided to institute a Chambers of Commerce Secretaries Conference. The first session is proposed to be held next year, Mr. K. M. Burkayastha being entrusted with the task of organising the conference.

Menzel's Farewell To Tennis

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ALEXANDRIA, April 5.

Roderich Menzel, the Czech Davis Cup player, plays to-day the last game of his career when he meets Henkel (Germany) in the final of the International Championships. Menzel is abandoning the game in order to devote his whole time to writing.

Interviewed by Reuter he said tennis was a whole-time job and it was impossible to indulge in other interests at the same time.

MUSLIMS AND INDIA ACT

Jinnah's Call To Members To Muster Strong At League Session In City

BOMBAY, April 5.

On the eve of the session of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement:—

"This session of the Muslim League is going to be one of the most important and I, therefore, appeal to all members of the League to be present. The first and foremost question to be considered is what should be the policy and programme of Mussalmans with regard to their attitude towards and participation in the coming Provincial Governments under the Government of India Act of 1935.

"The decision of the League is bound to play a very important part in the future shaping of the position of Mussalmans 'vis-a vis' the new Reforms. Of course I do not want to anticipate the decisions that may be taken by the Leagues and, therefore, do not wish to express my personal views at this juncture as to what should be the policy and programme of Mussalmans and the ways and means of carrying it out."

It has now been finally decided to hold the session of the League in a pandal to be erected opposite the Town Hall, which is commodious enough to hold at least 5,000 people. It is expected about 400 delegates will attend the session.—A.P.

A. I. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS

Kasturbhai Lalbhai Elected President For New Year

NEW DELHI, April 5.

At the third annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, when Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the President, had delivered his presidential address after the adoption of the annual report and accounts, the following committee was elected for 1936-37:

President: Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai;

Vice-President: Mr. G. D. Birla representing general industrial interests.

Members: Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas representing General Commercial interests; Mr. Walchand Hirachand representing shipping interests; Mr. Padampat Singhania representing sugar industry and Mr. I. D. Varshnei representing glass industry; Mr. A. L. Oiha representing coal mining; Mr. Jamal Mohamed representing tanning industry and Lala Shriram representing textile industry of Northern India.—A. P.

GENEVA EXAMINES "SAPRU REPORT"

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

Advices from Geneva show that the U. P. Unemployment Committee report known as the Sapru report is being examined by the Sub-Committee of the international labour office.

Fiscal Autonomy Convention, An Eye-Wash

GOVT. POLICY, BEST ILLUSTRATION OF POLITICAL DOMINATION

Resolutions Passed By Federation Of Indian Chambers

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce met in the old Assembly Chamber when over a hundred delegates representing various Indian Chambers of Commerce of India and Burma were present. There were also several members of the Central Legislature, among whom were Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Gadgil, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, Mr. Honvellingiri Gounder, Mr. Hossain Imam, Mr. Ghose Mullick, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi and Mr. Barua.

LEGISLATURE CONGRATULATED

After the presidential address, the House adopted the annual reports and accounts for 1935-36. At the outset a resolution condoling the death of King George was passed, all standing, after which Mr. D. P. Khaitan moved a resolution congratulating the Legislative Assembly on passing the resolution on the Ottawa Agreement against which the Indian commercial community has all along protested and recording the Federation's appreciation of the patriotic action of all the members of the Assembly who voted for it.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai supporting the resolution pointed out that only 25 elected members voted with the Government and they were either Europeans or those who were generally not familiar with the business interests of India.

The resolution was adopted with acclamation.

STOP GOLD EXPORTS

Three resolutions were moved from the chair and passed. The first urged the Government to pass suitable legislation to provide that payment of Shahjog Hundi to the bearer who is a person of substance and credit in the market discharges the liability of such a drawee, irrespective of the number and nature of endorsements on such a hundi. The second resolution urged the Government to stop export of gold for the Reserve Bank on the basis of export parity. The third resolution urged the removal of all barriers for promoting free trade within the country between different provinces and States, emphasising an early settlement with maritime or internal States of all questions with a view to promoting free trade and minimising diversion of trade from British Indian ports.

FIND WAY TO RECOVERY.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved a resolution drawing attention to the continued depression and the existing disproportionately high level of taxation, despite the scanty resources of the country, and urging Government to consider ways and means for the economic recovery of the country by relieving taxation and affecting reduction in the expenditure on military and civil administration and railways and to utilize the savings towards a speedy recovery of normal trade and development of nation-building departments. It also protested against the policy of under-estimating revenues and diverting the resultant surpluses to non-recurring items of expenditure.

Mr. Chinoy quoted returns of various foreign countries to show that in India taxation as compared to the wealth of the country was high and defence expenditure was comparatively also too high.

Mr. B. Das, seconding the resolution, covered a vast economic field to show that there was great need of a scientific taxation policy. He warned the Government against any writing off of the capital of the railways and wanted that revision of taxation should be conducted by cool headed businessmen.

Mr. Dastur also supported the resolution which was passed.

CONDITION FOR PROTECTION

Mr. A. D. Shroff moved that the Federation records its considered opinion that an industry, otherwise entitled to grant of protection, need not be required to satisfy the condition regarding abundant supplies of indigenous raw materials laid down in para 97 of the Fiscal Commission report Regretting Government's decision rejecting protection to the glass and woollen industries, the resolution urged that Government should place with their recommendations the report of the Tariff Board within six months of their submission before the Assembly.

WANTED COMPLETE RE-ORIENTATION

Mr. Shroff, in a lucid speech, traced the history of the fiscal policy followed in India during the last fifty years, which he declared was nothing but an illustration of political domination by the United Kingdom for economic exploitation of helpless Indian masses. The Fiscal Autonomy Convention was an eye-wash. There was too much of convention, very little of fiscal freedom and nothing of autonomy.

He protested against Government's policy of withholding Tariff Board's reports indefinitely and urged that reports without delay should be brought within the purview of the Legislature which should be effective and corrective to any flaw and certain other outside consideration which might influence Government's decision. He realised that mere management of currency and exchange would not ensure an adequate development of industries in the country; what they wanted was a complete re-orientation of the economic policy in India on the line of other industrial countries of the world, where fiscal policy would be only one unit.

FETISH OF EMPIRE MARKET.

Mr. S. M. Bashir, vigorously supporting the resolution, deplored Sir James Grigg's "tirade against industrialism and fiscal protection" and said if industrialism was a wrong cry, it was at least better than a mentoring harangue to silence every cry. In his opinion, no development of agriculture was possible by making a fetish of Empire markets, by importing marketing experts and by holding out pious expectations which were never realised.

Mr. Mohanlal Shah criticised Government's action in rejecting protection to the woollen and glass industries. The resolution was then adopted.

The next resolution, which was put from the Chair, was also pas-

(Continued on Page 1)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

BACK IN THE COLONEL'S QUARTERS AFTER THE TOUR OF INSPECTION----
IF THE GLASS AROUND THE JEWELS IS BROKEN, STEEL PLATES SLIDE INTO PLACE, CLOSING THEM IN COMPLETELY!
THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF GUARDS AROUND ALL DAY LONG, WADE!
THAT MEANS YOU THINK NO OTHER PRECAUTIONS ARE NECESSARY!
IT DOES!--AND I DON'T WANT ANY SCOTLAND YARD MEN AROUND -WHY NOT WAIT UNTIL SOMETHING HAPPENS BEFORE YOU START USING YOUR MAGNIFYING GLASS!
DONAVAN AND I WILL BE ALONG LATER COMMISSIONER---I WANT TO HAVE A LOOK AROUND----
3-12
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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